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COSAS D'AUSTRIA.

IMPERIAL GUESTS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE MELANCHOLY OF THE CZAR—AN EMPEROR'S POPULARITY—JEWISH INFLUENCE—THE EXHIBITION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Tuesday, June 17, 1873.

The intelligence that the Empress Augusta, of Germany, is coming here to visit the Emperor and Empress and the exhibition before her husband can be prepared for the undertaking by the baths at Ems and Gastein, has produced a good effect on public opinion. The German element is too strong in Vienna to allow a coldness between the two Courts to be a matter of indifference. There has been and there is an uneasy feeling—as well there may be—in the minds of people who think that life is made for more than indulging in waltzing, music, beer, and tobacco, respecting the future of an Empire which has received such rude shocks, and which is now agitated in the body politic by so many internal troubles. The attention paid by Austria and Hungary to military organization, new armaments, and the means of military efficiency, is not at all agreeable to Prussia, which stands for Northern Germany. "What is this army for?" No one menaces Austria. Russia is friendly, or at least not hostile. The Czar and the Kaiser exchanged the most gratifying assurances. This army imposes a great burden on North Germany, which is obliged to be prepared against any coalition of such Powers as France and Austria, both of which may act under the influence of revengeful passion." On what is called the Eastern question, England and Austria have very much the same views, but the attempts made by Count Andrassy, according to report, to induce the Cabinet of London to come to a common understanding with Vienna, have not, we are informed, been favorably received. England, under Lord Granville's direction, fears "entangling alliances" and any more settled policy than that of experience as circumstances arise. The abdication of the Hohenzollern who tried his hand at the impossible task of ruling the Danubian Provinces, or Roumania, may lead to most serious complications. One day we read that Austria and Germany have made representations to England to show the desirableness of some united action to influence the Sultan's Government; another day, we are told that England has, *propria motu*, addressed her friendly counsels to Constantinople on the necessity of reform; but in reality Count Andrassy knows England too well, from his experience as an exile, to seek to engage her in the trammels of an *entente cordiale* on the Eastern question.

A HOLLOW FRIENDSHIP.

The most intelligent party in Hungary would deprecate above all things any addition to their Sclavonic population, and have got quite enough foreign matter in their State, in Transylvania, and Eastern Hungary to deal with at present. The task of playing off Czechs, Poles, Croats, Magyars, and Germans against each other is like that of the juggler who keeps up a spray of swords in the air, and who may at any moment miss his throw and receive the points in his heart. There is the best reason for thinking that notwithstanding reviews and festivities, and friendly greetings in the market-place between the two Emperors, there are such wide divergences between the interests of Russia and Austria, that the Empires cannot really march together in any great European trouble. The friendship exhibited by Austria to the Poles irritates both Berlin and St. Petersburg, and the casual words of an imperial archduke in Galicia who spoke of "the old country" were deeply resented. The visit of the Czar did not turn out to be a success. He was ill—he looked ill—he was suspicious—haunted by the effects of his terrible malady—surrounded by hordes of police in uniform and in disguise—hemmed in from the public gaze. Even at the great review the inhabitants of Vienna and strangers were kept hundreds of yards away, and it is stated that he showed an evident anxiety to leave. Is it not mysterious that such a deep sorrow should weigh on a man who has done more good to mankind than all living men together? Who else has converted so many millions of slaves by a stroke of his pen into freemen? He has cultivated the arts of peace—he has reigned since 1855 without engaging in any new war—he has seen the Caucasians pacified and annexed—he has torn up the treaty of 1856, and not a shot was fired—he sees railways, commerce, civilization extending throughout his dominions, to which vast accessions have been made in the eastern sea-board and in Central Asia—he is happy in his domestic life, although he has not escaped the lot of the mourner, and with all this to comfort his conscience and to honor his name he is haunted by a melancholy which knows no relief, except in the quiet of his favorite watering-place.

THE AUSTRIAN COURT.

The Emperor's popularity *might* become too great for a Hapsburg to bear. They are brought up in the purple, these descendants of the gallant Swiss Knight, whose only fortune was his sword and mother-wit and courage. The shouts of the vulgar are not yet sweetest music to their ears, and truth to say, they have of late years had little training in that way. Hungarian "eljens" they have heard from throats which once cried "death to the Hapsburg," but the honest old German "hochs" which greeted simple Ferdinand have stuck in men's mouths recently. The German papers are all full of anecdotes about the Shah and his savage hauteur, but to any one but an American citizen the stiffness and formalities of the Austrian Court are almost barbarous in their medieval rigor. The American citizen enjoys the advantage of being a sovereign *in se et per se*. He needs no quarterings nor armorial bearings, nor the frank of a presentation to his own sovereign, which indeed he can have by looking at himself in a glass or walking into the White House. But the ambassadors are only great "beamters," and the diplomatic gentlemen who are so much considered in other places are as yet "small deer" in Austria. If that be true of foreigners it is of more extensive application in regard to the persons, not noble, of the country itself. When the Emperor, at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new "Rath-haus," on Friday, spoke of the citizens and their position in the State, he touched a chord which have made men's hearts beat and opened their mouths to emit cheers such as are rarely heard in Vienna. All the journals of Vienna are delighted with the speech of the Emperor and this allusion to the burghers has won all hearts. Oh! if emperors and kings knew but their own trade. If they only served an apprenticeship to this craft, how easy they would find it to become mature workmen—*si sua bona nôrint*.

DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.

But there is at work in Austria a considerable leaven of democracy, and the Press of Vienna is what is called liberal in tone, that is, the majority of the newspapers are decidedly opposed to "what is." What is must be an abuse; away with it. No doubt there are many abuses in Austria, and the Press which inveighs against them is performing a most useful function, but the spirit of freedom is not the animating genius of the writers whose mocking sarcastic aggressiveness recalls to mind the tone of the Parisian Press, which, more than anything else, hinders the establishment of permanent government in France. "Whatever is" is often not best, but it is very often better than the sudden substitute. Authority is not directly attacked, but its acts are, and there is a tendency to gird and carp at those in power which must in the long run bring government into discredit. There is a Voltairian wit in the writings of the Vienna journalists which exercises its full influence over the lively population. The magistracy, the police, and the army are assailed with a variety of weapons, but the sharpest are reserved for the military, and the officers especially are never allowed to escape, the whole body being attacked in the person of any one offender who comes before the public. The Press is much controlled by the Jews, who are wealthy, intelligent, and ambitious.

THE JEWS.

They have not invented anything. I speak, certainly, without reference to the very old times when they may have invented a great deal. It is incontestable, however, that they exhibit extraordinary aptitude in utilizing the inventions of others. In some places in this slow old Europe of ours, they have run at a *belle idée* as a pike rushes at a spinning minnow and carries it clear off to gorge at discretion all alone. The telegraph, for instance. Baron Reuter furnishes the news of the world to all the English papers and to many of the foreign journals. Wolff provides the news of Central Europe. These are quite of Israel. Then there is the Agence Havas, which may be considered as much inspired, if not owned, by the same great people. Europe is under these thumbs. And in these days news is money. And now money often means news—in war it is indeed almost identical, and no people understand that better than the parsimonious Prussians who *lavished* gold for intelligence. Here in Vienna, as in other places, the Press is largely worked, owned, written, and largely influenced by Jews. They have appreciated the importance of holding the end of such a lever in their hands, and have not neglected its use. Their general sympathies are opposed to Roman Catholicism which is aggressive, but they do not love the Greek Church. They are distracted somewhat between their democratic and liberal principles and the effect which would be produced on ancient States by a vigorous application of them. Certainly they have reason to be proud of their race, which, despite the heavenly malediction and the hate of Christendom, has now taken possession of so much of the goods of this world without striking a blow in battle, or sustaining the burdens of national life. In music, in money-making, in politics they play a great part. A Jew owns the purest vintages, the best cigars, and some of the finest horses in the world, not to speak of paintings, statuary, jewels, and china, and as the civilization of the world advances so does the Jew come to the front, not of the combat, but of the gleaners who gather the fruits of victory. In Vienna there are more Jews than crossed the Jordan with Joshua to smite the tribes of Canaan. In the Austrian Empire there are as many Jews as there were in Judea in the time of Titus—far more than there were in the captivity.

THE EXHIBITION.

"The stars in their courses fought against Sisera." The worthy director of the exhibition is not at all like the reprobate chief as drawn by his enemies, but he has certainly had to contend against sidereal influences of an unfavorable character. A wintry Summer, torrential rains, cold winds, bleak skies and tempests have vexed not only Vienna but many parts of Europe—coming after a Spring which had all the cruelest attributes of Winter. Then flew abroad rumors of pestilence. The cholera and small-pox were reported to have settled down on the Austrian capital. The hardy travelers, who would have run the risk of contagion and infection, were encountered by alarming reports which arrested their steps on the way to Vienna. The cabs had struck, and the prices of lodging and food were represented to be so high as to render bankruptcy the immediate result of a visit to those who were not millionaires. Every attempt was made to roll back the stone which was thus loosened and came down on the great dome in the Prater. If we accept the statement that the exhibition has cost £2,000,000 as correct, it is not easy to debit Austria with a smaller sum than £1,200,000 as the loss which will be sustained from the beginning to the end. Take twenty-six weeks as the time during which the exhibition will be open, we have 182 days for the receipt of money from the public, and as the price is reduced to 50 ki, (or ½ florin=¼ of $1,) the average cannot be put at more than 75 ki a day. The highest number of paying visitors on any one day has not been more than 50,000, and even at 1 florin a day, they would have only paid in $12,200 to the exchequer. It does not seem likely that the visitors will ever average 500,000 a week from the present time, and May has passed and half of June. In twenty weeks there is no hope of 10,000,000 paying visitors coming to the Weltaustellung, and even that number would give less than £1,000,000 sterling considerably, if they paid 1 florin each at the present rate of exchange. There were 6,039,000 visitors to the London Exhibition of 1851; to Paris, in 1855, 5,160,000 visitors; to London, in 1862, 6,211,000 visitors; to Paris, in 1867, just 10,000,000.

THE JURY'S LABORS.

Monday.—The juries met to-day, and, if I am to judge of the final result of their deliberations from the opening proceedings, I would take a gloomy view of the matter. *Imprimis!* Every one let out more or less, and rather more than less, at Baron Schwarz, the general director, who incurs immense blame, to use the mildest term, because he will try to do more than any human being ever has accomplished, or would hope to effect, and that he insists on making the attempt, without any qualifications by previous experience and knowledge of the work, or by any property, except that of a strong desire to succeed, and a general wish to do all he can for everybody. But wishing without the power of doing—well! we all know that "I wish" mostly means, "Alas! I can't." The lists of jurors were not printed. No one knew anything definite. There were directions in German for the jurors, but many of them are not acquainted with that language, and in some of the groups there were proposals made to conduct all the proceedings in the *mutter sprache*, which would have effectually excluded many competent persons from any participation in them. A compromise admitting French interpretation has been generally adopted. In some groups America is not represented at all. In section 3 of group 7, relating to "arms," as distinguished from ordnance and military weapons, and thus includes fowling-pieces, rifles for sporting purposes, and the like, there is no American. In the wood industry group there is only one American. It is plain that the adjudications will not be satisfactory to the exhibitors in cases where the awards are made without any reference to the explanations which will be tendered of special merits on inventions, and which may not be laid before the jurors by gentlemen deputed from the Government to which the exhibitor belongs. It is probable these defects will be remedied. They ought to be.

THE SHAH.

HIS RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES.

HIS POLITENESS TO LADIES—PERSIAN MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, June 20, 1873.

You cannot, of course, take the same interest in the Shah of Persia at New-York that we do here in London. I say "we;" but personally I must confess that I had already ceased to care much for his Majesty before he arrived. The character in which his admirers love to represent him is that of an intelligent Asiatic bent on studying the material and mechanical improvements of the West, that he may introduce them into his own country. Comfort and the steam-engine are to be naturalized in Persia; and it is held to be not improbable that the Persian sovereign, when he has connected the Caspian with the Persian Gulf, by means of Baron Reuter's railway, will build on both those seas some sort of navy. He is, in short, to be a second Peter the Great, to whom it is astonishing that not one of our journals has yet compared him. With much indiscriminate admiration our illustrious visitor excites some envy, and even a little blame. "I will not meet a sovereign," said a friend of mine the other day, who affects to be in the habit of meeting sovereigns—"I will not meet a sovereign," said this gentlemen, after failing in an endeavor to procure an invitation (one of about 3,000) to the city banquet in honor of the Shah, "who hoards up money for a foreign tour while his subjects are starving." The Shah might argue, on the other hand, if any one were ill advised enough just now to speak to him on the subject of the Persian famine, that the railways he proposes to construct will be the best possible preventives against a recurrence of such a calamity on the same vast scale; but to get the railways made it was necessary he should show himself in Western Europe, and especially in England, where it is thought that Shah worship will soon culminate, perhaps even terminate, in a huge Persian loan; that it was impossible, however well he might be treated in respect to locomotion and lodging, to travel without money and so on. The question of the Shah's liberality, in the best sense of the word, is about to be tested, theoretically at least, by a very interesting and excellent person whose name ought to be, and probably in due time will become historical. I refer to M. Dunand, founder of the international societies for aiding the wounded in war, and promulgator of the principles which, thanks to his unremitting exertions on the subject, were formally embodied and adopted in the celebrated Geneva Convention. M. Dunand, who is just arrived in London, is very anxious to get the convention signed by the Shah, who, if he consents to append his honored name to the document, will be the first Asiatic sovereign who will have bound himself to the principle of the neutrality of surgeons and surgical assistants of all kinds in war. Having once assumed the character of a man of progress, I do not think the Shah can now make any difficulty about signing the Geneva Convention, and I hope in another letter to be able to inform you that M. Dunand has been successful in his meritorious enterprise.

THE SHAH'S RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

Whether a humanitarian or not, I learn from the great clerical organ of Belgium that the Shah is already something of a Christian, and that he is even inclined to Roman Catholicism, especially Roman Catholicism of the Ultramontane pattern. All this is fully set forth in an instructive and edifying account of his Majesty's visit to the Cathedral of Saint Gudule, published by the *Journal de Bruxelles*. Giving, with much tact, a religious turn to the conversation between himself and the clergy of the establishment, the Shah expressed, it appears, his sympathy for the Pope, his admiration for Cardinal Antonelli—whose "constancy" has particularly struck him—and his approval of the Holy Father's "incontestible rights" in regard to the temporal power. It is not stated what views the Persian monarch entertains on the subject of Papal infallibility; but, regarding the Pope as a sort of ecclesiastical Shah, it may be presumed that this would be his strongest point. His convictions, however, though clear, do not seem to be profound; for when asked whether he intended to pay a visit to Rome, he replied that he should have much pleasure in doing so, but feared he might be prevented by the heat of the weather. There is no probability, then, for the present, of the Shah's introducing in his dominions, side by side with railways and telegraphs, the doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church.

GOSSIP.

There are plenty of other stories published and republished, of foreign and of domestic origin, in circulation about the great lion of the moment. The anecdotes made public are all, or at least are all intended to be, of a highly complimentary nature. Some of the private ones are less flattering. It is said that, when at one of the Berlin festivities, the German Empress pressed the Shah to try some particular dish; he did so, but immediately afterward spat out the morsel which he had taken by way of experiment; and it is certain that at St. Petersburg, the Princess Dagmar having said to him, by way of civility, that his diamonds were exceedingly beautiful, he patted her on the shoulders, and, with an abrupt gallantry which I should have thought not quite of the Oriental pattern, replied, "Not nearly so beautiful as your neck!"

A VISITOR'S DUTIES.

The Shah has now engagements at the rate of about two a day until the 30th, when he visits the Crystal Palace. After that his powers, unless Persians and Shahs are constituted differently from other men, will, I should think, be on the point of giving way. Should, however, the illustrious visitor's health remain good, there will be fresh trials in store for him. It has long ceased to be a question of what will please the Shah; the question now is, what will profit a certain class of his would-be entertainers? "Will it be possible to get him to this theatre, to induce him to show himself, if only for a moment, at that concert," and so on. I hear that Mr. Gye considers himself very badly used in the matter of the Shah's visit to the Royal Italian Opera. The Shah chose, or some-one chose for him, a subscription night, so that a large portion of the public will occupy seats already paid for at the usual subscription rates. If he had essayed to go on a non-subscription night the manager would have had the whole audience department to make capital out of. The subscribers are delighted, while Mr. Gye consoles himself by charging enormous prices for the seats still to be disposed of, and rents and lets out galleries in the floral hall adjoining the theatre, through which the Shah will be made to pass.

THE THEATRES.

Besides the visit of the Shah to the Royal Italian Opera, another, and perhaps a more important, theatrical event takes place to-night. A young actress, Miss Clive, quite new to the stage, makes what is announced as "her very first appearance" at the Queen's Theatre, which reopens this evening under the management of Miss Zitten. The part selected for Miss Clive's début is that of *Constance*, in "King John," and unless the débutante's friends are very much mistaken her talent will be talked of long after the diamonds of the Shah will have been forgotten. The theatres generally are doing what is called "good business" just now. That is to say, the great majority of them are, as the play-bills pleasantly express it, "crammed nightly to suffocation." There is no mistake as to the suffocation, even at those which are not "crammed," for it is only at two or three of our most recently-constructed houses that any attempt at ventilation has been made.

THE SHAH'S AMUSEMENTS.

"Revenons à nos moutons," says the sheep-selling advocate in the old French farce, "On revient toujours à ses premiers amours," sings Jocaste in the old French opera. The Shah is neither a sheep, nor is he my first love; but I cannot help returning to him. You will have heard, I will not attempt to say how many times, that he has a passion for railways and telegraphs. He insisted on passing the night in one of Pullman's new sleeping-cars between Brussels and Ostend—a journey which, by express, can be performed in from two to three hours; and a private telegraph line has been fitted up for his use and amusement at Buckingham Palace, where he is able to communicate by wire with his palace at Teheran. He occupies a portion of his time in sending dispatches to his Ministers and relatives at home. A day or two ago he is said to have spent three hours in working, or perhaps I should say playing, with his new and admirable toy—a report which, as each message of twenty words to Teheran costs about £2, will possibly have a beneficial effect on the shares of the Eastern Telegraph Company. Among other questions, the Shah doubtless asked the Government he has left behind him, to explain the full meaning of a telegram just published in the *Times*, saying that Col. Baker, Capt. Clayton, and another English officer whose name I cannot at this moment remember, have arrived, that they have inspected the Persian shores of the Caspian Sea; that the Russians have abandoned the forts they had occupied on the wrong side of the Russo-Persian frontier, but that the influence of the Russian Consul stationed at Astraban, is paramount all along the coast. Col. Baker is the Lieutenant Colonel of the Tenth Hussars, reputed one of the best cavalry regiments in our service. Capt. Clayton commands a troop in the Ninth Lancers, which is perhaps inferior, perhaps (from its recent service in India,) superior, to the Tenth Hussars, but is certainly second to no other regiment of the same arm. The latter officer was English commissioner with the Danish army during the Dano-German or Schleswig-Holstein war—the first of a series of wars which has probably not yet come to an end. The former went merely as a visitor to Prince Frederick Charles' head-quarters when the "Red Prince" was marching upon Orleans, but owing to some misunderstanding or some want of papers, was not formally received, and after one interview with the Commander in Chief of the French Army, returned to Versailles, and from Versailles to London. It is not for nothing that three of our most enterprising officers have been sent at this juncture—at this crisis, I may say—to Persia, where it will be part of their duty to study not only the position between Persia and Russia, but also that between Persia and Khiva. The Russians who were annoyed when their proposition that English military commissions should accompany the Khivan expedition was declined, will be more than annoyed when they find that English officers have been sent to watch their doings in and from the neutral territory of Persia. Indeed the Russian papers have already shown some irritation in regard to this latter point, about which they contrived to obtain information some weeks ago.

THE CHOLERA.

TWO CASES REPORTED IN THE CITY.

Considerable excitement was caused in the City yesterday by two fatal cases of supposed Asiatic cholera being reported to the Board of Health. The first case was that of Mr. Richard W. Hall, of No. 38 King-street, a gentleman well-known in musical circles. Mr. Hall during the past five weeks suffered from chronic diarrhea, which was partially relieved by the use of domestic medicines. On Thursday evening he eat some cucumbers, practiced a mass which he was to have sung in St. Ignatius' Church yesterday, and, after eating a plate of ice-cream, retired to rest at midnight. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning he woke his wife, saying he was in great agony from cramps. Becoming worse and purging greatly his condition became so bad that his wife sent for Dr. Clark, who arrived at the house about twenty minutes to 4 o'clock. He found Mr. Hall in a state of collapse, no pulse perceptible at the wrists, extremities cold, clammy perspiration exuding, lips blue and congested, finger nails purple, cramps in both legs, (alternating,) cramps in abdomen, and frequent rice-water discharges. Dr. Clark diagnosing the case as one of Asiatic cholera, applied mustard and friction and sent for Dr. J. W. Dubois. On the arrival of Dr. Dubois the patient was treated for cholera. At twenty minutes past 5 o'clock the patient died. On Dr. Clark notifying the Board of Health, visiting officers were at once sent to Mr. Hall's residence by order of City Sanitary Superintendent Day, M. D. Dr. Day himself visited the premises and superintended the work of disinfection. A TIMES reporter, on inquiring from Dr. Day, learned that the doctor considered the case as one of acute cholera morbus, and nothing more. At 5:30 o'clock yesterday evening, Deputy Coroner Cushman, assisted by Prof. Thomas C. Finnell, made an elaborate post mortem examination of the body. Coroner Young impaneled a jury, consisting of J. C. Jaques, M. D.; Walter DeForest Day, M. D.; M. A. Tinnell, M. D.; William A. Wright, M. D.; Samuel W. Baldwin, W. G. Byrne, and Pernell C. Higgins. The post mortem examination was purely negative in character, and no symptoms of congestion of the intestines, which inevitably follow Asiatic cholera, were found. The jury, after a short deliberation, in which the case was thoroughly reviewed from a medical standpoint, found that death resulted from acute cholera morbus following a protracted diarrhea. Mr. Hall will be buried to-day. He was forty years old, a native of the United States. He was a member of the quartet of Christ Church, Fifth-avenue, and of late has sung as first basso in St. Ignatius' Catholic Church.

The second case was that of Mrs. Welch, residing at No. 304 Eleventh-avenue, who died yesterday, and the cause of her death was reported to the health authorities as Asiatic cholera. The physician who made the report, Dr. De Luna, of No. 374 West Thirty-second-street, says that when he called to see Mrs. Welch she was in a state of collapse. The symptoms in her case were those which usually attend both cholera and cholera morbus. After death the body assumed a purplish hue, and altogether impressed him with an idea, when he examined it, that it was a genuine case of cholera. Drs. Harris and Dana afterward visited the house where the death occurred, and on examination pronounced an opinion that Mrs. Welch had died of aggravated cholera morbus, and instructed the relatives of the deceased to apply to Dr. De Luna for a certificate accordingly.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

LONG BRANCH, July 4.—President Grant arrived at his cottage yesterday afternoon, and during the evening rode out. He stopped at the West End Hotel, chatting with friends for some time. He remained at home during the entire day to-day.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

EFFECT OF THE SUSPENSION OF CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES—STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO INCREASE THE ARMY—CARLISTS.

MADRID, July 4.—The Progressista Club has discontinued its sittings, because of the suspension of the constitutional guarantees.

The Government has decided to discharge soldiers whose terms of service have expired, but to offer them two reals per day to re-enlist.

If the result is unsatisfactory it will appeal to the patriotism of the country to supply combatants against the Carlists, stating frankly the situation and the means of saving Spain.

Gen. Cabrinety announces that he has defeated the Carlists under Saballs.

THE "FOURTH" IN EUROPE.

OBSERVANCE IN LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA, AND OTHER CITIES.

LONDON, July 4.—The anniversary of the Independence of the United States was duly celebrated with a banquet at Willis' Rooms, at which all the prominent Americans here were present.

The day was similarly observed at Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other leading cities of the Continent, the American Ministers presiding at nearly all the celebrations.

VIENNA, July 4.—The Americans here, with a number of invited guests, went on a picnic up the Spree to-day. On their return a banquet was given at the Blumenhalle in honor of the day.

The dining-room was finely decorated with bunting and flowers. At the upper end the American and Austrian flags were displayed, and portraits of President Grant and the Emperor were hung on the walls. About 300 ladies and gentlemen were present. New-York was well represented. At the first table sat Minister Jay, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Baron Schwartz and Gogern, and Messrs. Jackson S. Schultz, Garrettson, and McElrath; also the Burgomaster of Vienna, the Consul General of Germany, and a Russian Chancellor of State. Dr. Ruppauer presided at the second table.

Before the guests took their seats, a concert was given by the celebrated Hungarian Female Orchestra, and during the dinner music was furnished by a military band.

President Lawrence Smith opened proceedings with a congratulatory address, and Rev. Dr. Chapin said grace.

After the cloth was removed Minister Jay offered the first regular toast, to the health of the President of the United States, coupling with it the sentiment of perpetual friendship between Austria and America.

Mr. Smith followed with the toast to the Emperor of Austria, which was warmly cheered.

Baron Gogern responded, thanking the company for the cordial manner in which the toast had been received.

Success was drunk to the Exhibition of Vienna, to which Baron Schwartz replied by proposing the success of Philadelphia's Exhibition in 1876.

Dr. Ruppaner offered the sentiment, "Vienna, the bulwark of European culture against the Turk," and spoke of the metropolis as the seat of literary, scientific, and commercial development.

The Burgomaster of Vienna replied with a suitable acknowledgment of the compliment.

The festival terminated with a beautiful display of fire-works in the gardens around the hall.

FRANCE.

VERDICT AGAINST AMERICAN JOURNALISTS FOR LICEL—THE RANC-CASSAGNAC DUEL.

PARIS, July 4.—The Duke de Brimont's libel suits against the proprietor of the *American Register*, of this city, and the New-York *Herald* have been decided in favor of the plaintiff.

The *Register* is condemned to pay 5,000 francs damages and a fine of 1,500 francs, and the proprietor of the *Herald* to pay 6,000 francs damages and 1,000 francs fine.

PARIS, July 4.—The duel between MM. Ranc and de Cassagnac will probably be fought on Italian soil.

Count Joseph Poniatowski, the distinguished operatic composer, is dead.

GERMANY.

DENIAL OF THE REPORTED APPEARANCE OF CHOLERA AT MUNICH.

LONDON, July 4.—The report of the appearance of cholera in Munich is contradicted.

Craft on the Vistula are subjected to a rigid quarantine.

TURKEY.

A NEW LOAN TO BE INTRODUCED IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 4.—A new Turkish loan is about to be introduced in the market.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SHAH—HIS INTENDED VISIT TO PARIS.

LONDON, July 4.—The Shah of Persia made an informal visit to the Crystal Palace yesterday.

Great preparations are making for his reception in Paris.

OBSERVANCE OF THE FOURTH THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

BUFFALO, July 4.—Independence Day was celebrated here in a spirited manner. An entertaining programme was admirably carried out to the great delight of all. A heavy rain-storm at 2 o'clock in the morning laid the dust and purified and cooled the atmosphere. Daylight was announced by the national salute from Fort Porter. The national colors were displayed from every private and public building, and the street cars, vehicles, and teams were gayly decorated with national flags. Visitors crowded into the city by every conveyance. By 8 o'clock the streets were crowded. A large delegation of Indians was also present. At 8 o'clock there was a military parade, in which the United States troops from Fort Porter, the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments of the National Guard, took part. At 11 o'clock exercises were held at Niagara-square, consisting of the reading of the Declaration of Independence, a poem by Benjamin F. Taylor, an oration and music, after which the Independent Order of Odd-fellows paraded, escorting the visiting brethren from Canada. The afternoon was devoted to a regatta, in which fifteen boats contested for prizes. Thousands of persons lined the course. In the evening there were fire-works in different parts of the city, both public and private. No serious accident or disturbance of any kind marred the pleasure of the day.

NEWBURG, July 4.—In the Fourth of July regatta here, the double-scull race was won by Mr. William Dearnelly and Mr. George Turner; distance, three miles. The first prize was $50. There were four entries. The single-scull race for the same distance, with a prize of $50, was won by Edward Murphy. There were only two entries. The time of the double-scull race was twenty-six minutes, and of the single-scull race twenty-eight minutes.

ALBANY, July 4.—The celebration of the ninety-seventh anniversary of national independence passed off here with much spirit. There were no accidents. Business was entirely suspended, and the military and other demonstrations were very imposing.

The national holiday was observed throughout the country by the suspension of business and the customary ceremonies.

GENERAL NOTES.

Very few newspapers will be published in the United States to-day.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson announces that he will not lecture next Winter.

One Democratic paper in Texas alludes to another as "that attenuated spider."

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention is called to be held in Madison, on Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The farmers' granges in Iowa will hold a State convention in Des Moines on Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Chief Justice Butler, of Connecticut, bequeathed his valuable library to the Fairfield County Bar.

Cleveland, Ohio, is happy in the assurance that it shall speedily have a new opera-house, with all the latest improvements.

Norwegian girls, who have been doing kitchen-work in Iowa at $3 50 a week, are hiring out to work in the harvest-fields at from $2 to $3 per day.

Fire alarms in Newburyport, Mass., are hereafter to be given by steam gongs on manufacturing establishments, which will sound the number of the ward.

Gen. William F. Barry has rescinded his order forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors at Fortress Monroe, and thirsty Summer visitors feel more at liberty.

A court in Grayson County, Texas, has sent one man to prison for fourteen years for stealing a horse, and imprisoned another for five years for committing a murder.

Canadian papers note regretfully the fact that the Governor General did not issue a proclamation inviting the people to observe Dominion Day as a public holiday.

The pay of the Providence police has been increased. The captain gets $1,500 per year; roundsmen, $3 25 per day, and patrolmen, $2 75 per day, or, if they have served over two years, $3 per day.

One of the Aldermen of St. Louis is held up by a city paper as one who "does a larger business in expressing his opinions, on a smaller amount of intellectual capital, than any other man in seven States."

Two hundred men in Stamford, Conn., are reported to have formed a building association on a new plan. Each member pays $3 a week, and as fast as houses are built, lots are drawn to see who shall be the possessors.

A New Hampshire paper says that immediately after the passage of the Salary bill, Senator Cragin declined to accept the back pay. Probably he will now turn it over formally into the Treasury, in view of the recent decision.

A young Texas man, who was kept on jury duty forty-eight hours, complains that he got seven letters from his wife inquiring why he stayed away so long, and that he had a very affecting interview with his mother-in-law as soon as he was released.

A little girl three years old, in Erie County, Pennsylvania, is said to reproduce correctly upon a melodeon any tune she hears played once, although she has never received any instruction. It requires too much of an effort to believe such a story in this warm weather.

A drummer for a house in Albany took a carrier-pigeon with him to Poughkeepsie, and on Tuesday afternoon at 4:12 o'clock set him free from the roof of a hotel with his orders tied to its leg. The bird rose, made a few circles in the air, and disappeared. It reached Albany at 6:20 the same evening.

In the case of nineteen barbers brought before him, Justice White, of Richmond, Va., has decided that shaving on Sunday has become a necessity by long usage and public opinion, and is an adjunct to that proper cleanliness—which is next to godliness—that is necessary for the proper attendance upon the church services, and a due observance of the Sabbath.

A young fellow who was recently committed to jail in Portland, Maine, for an assault, sent a pathetic appeal to the judge, in which he said: "I have onley ben married to months & I hante had My Honey Moon yet. this is the first time I ever was in jail or errested. If you will Consider my case & let me of on a fine I will return to My Darling Wife." The stern decrees of justice were carried out nevertheless.

In a recent letter, Congressman H. E. Havens, of Missouri, says that, having opposed the Salary bill because he was opposed generally to any increase of compensation, and not because he thought it was corrupt or villainous, he received pay under the law, fully satisfied that no constituent of his desired that he should make any desperate effort for buncombe, or that he should be paid otherwise than as his associates were paid. And now did he write his letter for buncombe?

Hon. George E. Deneale, of Rockingham County, Virginia, has written a letter expressing a willingness to accept the Republican nomination for Governor, if tendered him, on the broad platform of seeking to vitalize the new issues pressing for consideration, and to build up party success on the basis of substantial progress and welfare to the State and all its people. The Richmond *State Journal* says that Mr. Deneale would sweep the valley clean, and everywhere would be as strong a candidate as any man the Republicans could put into the field.

At a school festival in Boston, Wednesday, Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson said that the advantages afforded to the scholar in that city are not surpassed by those in any other city in the world. In the same connection, he expressed the hope that the school children read the right books. There are, he thought, too many story-books, too many newspapers, and he was a little afraid that people did not read quite as good books as their fathers read. They should read, he said, Scott, Plutarch, Miss Edgeworth's stories, the story of Sir Philip Sidney, the hero of Europe. He hoped they would read and accept such other influences as would fit them to be the men and women that society needed, and that they should become such members of society without any necessary change of principles.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 5—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, and still more so in the Middle and Eastern States; it is now lowest over Western New-York. Southeasterly winds and calms are reported from the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, southwesterly winds in the Middle and Eastern States and the lake region; cloudy weather, without rain, has been reported from the South Atlantic States; numerous local rains have fallen in the Middle States and lower lake region, and thence over New-England; the heaviest local storms have been experienced at Norfolk, New-York, and Chicago; rain has also fallen in Southern Florida.

PROBABILITIES.

On Saturday, for the Southern States, falling barometer, south-easterly winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and rain on the South Atlantic coast; for the Middle Atlantic States, southwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and local storms; for New-England, falling barometer, south and south-easterly winds, higher temperature and numerous local storms. For the lower lake region, rising barometer, south-westerly winds, partially cloudy and clearing weather and lower temperature. Midnight telegraphic reports are missing from all stations on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and westward to the Pacific Coast.

CITY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 78°; 6 A. M., 78°; 9 A. M., 81°; 12 M., 85°; 4 P. M., 90°; 6 P. M., 87°; 9 P. M., 78°; 12 P. M., 78°. Average temperature yesterday, 81⅞°.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We may, we trust, be pardoned for quoting the following remarks from many of our contemporaries in reference to recent improvements in our establishment:

From the New-York Evening Post.

THE TIMES this morning was printed on entirely new type, which adds very much to its already pleasant appearance, and makes it one of the handsomest papers in the country. The type is peculiarly neat and distinct, and the general arrangement of the paper shows taste and discretion. As an evidence of its enterprise and increasing business, THE TIMES mentions the enlargement of its counting-room and the introduction of new engines and a new press, making the cost of its recent improvements more than $150,000. To afford it still better facilities for printing late news, additional presses will soon be added.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

THE TIMES appeared in a bran new suit this morning, from the fitting-out establishment of Bruce & Son. It is also announced that THE TIMES is hereafter to be printed by an English-made press, and that the American Hoe cylinder press is to be discarded. THE TIMES informs its readers that at no time in its history was it in the enjoyment of such prosperity as now. The friends of THE TIMES will be pleased to hear this.

From the New-York Evening Express.

THE TIMES is printed to-day in new type, upon the Walter press, a machine that is self-feeding, that works with wonderful rapidity.

A self-feeding press of great steadiness, and printing both sides at a time with very great speed, is a new wonder. Hitherto the American Hoe press has been the wonder of the two worlds, and the Bullock press—also American—one of the wonders. We trust American supremacy, even with the Walter press at work again, is not far off. Experiments have shown that the machines can produce perfect work at the rate of 15,000 and 16,000 complete copies of an eight-page paper per hour.

From the New-York Evening Mail.

One can get a very good notion of the expense of maintaining a first-class daily newspaper establishment in this City, from learning that while there have been no external indications of the extensive improvements in THE TIMES building, about $150,000 have been spent in putting in new and splendid engines and a Walter press, and in purchasing new type and other essentials for the more complete outfit of that flourishing paper. The appearance of THE TIMES to-day is the first indication given to the public of the results of these great improvements. Its new type and the more accurate press-work give to THE TIMES—which was always a model sheet in its typographical appearance—a freshness and beauty of aspect that every reader must notice and admire. We congratulate THE TIMES on its prosperity and its consistency on the fact that the conductors of that paper seem determined to deserve continued success by increased efforts and liberality of outlays. The ability of its editorial management is happily united with a generous policy of expenditure, and its future is thus doubly assured.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in typographically reclothing itself, has made itself perhaps the handsomest paper in the country. THE TIMES has outstripped its contemporaries in the introduction of the Walter Press, with which the London Times has for some time been printed. For stereotyped forms it is claimed that no other machine equals it in compactness, dispatch, accuracy, and economy.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday appeared in a new dress of type, of which the agate font may be noticed as giving a clear and distinct impression. The fractions are expressed without lines between the numerator and the denominator, the figures standing right and left, in proper position, divided by a blank white space. THE NEW-YORK TIMES Establishment has also been thoroughly renovated and refitted. The business offices have been enlarged and divided by fine glass partitions, with French panels and black fittings. The stereotype rooms are now placed in the basement, to which the forms come down in iron boxes. The two large Hoe revolving presses now in use having failed to print the regular edition in time to insure prompt and rapid delivery, two new "Walter Presses" have been ordered, one of which is already in position, and will be running regularly in a few days. To drive the machinery, two new horizontal double-cylinder "Bulger Engines," set on granite slabs, with an eight-feet deep concrete foundation, have been placed in the press-room. These engines, of forty-five horse-power each, weigh 4,3[illegible] pounds, and are placed on an iron bed-plate 16½ feet long and 16½ inches deep. They are connected by one wrought-iron shaft eight inches in diameter, and have a band-driving wheel twelve feet in diameter, with a 20-inch face and weighing 8,000 pounds. The cylinders have a 14-inch bore, with a 30-inch stroke.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES was as handsome a newspaper as there is in the world. It was printed with new type throughout, and the word "new" in this case means more than it generally does. The type is not only new because it has never been used before, but it is new in style as well, having been designed and cut for THE TIMES—at least that fortunate journal has the first chance of introducing it to the newspaper-reading public. All the different sizes of type now used by THE TIMES are remarkably clear and open, and are therefore as legible as possible in the space occupied. The maximum of legibility is thus secured in the minimum of room—a very important consummation in a newspaper whose space is worth about $10 per square inch for every number. Perhaps the most remarkable improvement is seen in the figures of the smallest type, that in which the advertisements, shipping news, and commercial matters are printed. The figures are nearly double the ordinary width, giving abundant space between the strokes, in this way at once preventing their filling up with ink and making conspicuous that portion of an advertisement, or of statistical reading matter, which is the most essential to be correctly understood—the address of the advertiser and the rates, quotations, &c., in trade and commerce reports. At first thought it would appear that this spreading out of the figures is not consistent with the compactness for which we have already given the new type credit; but an example will show that figures may be so widened without materially increasing the space used. If the letters of type are not spread the figures may be, without any appreciable loss of room. Thus, if we should spell out one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three with letters of nearly double the usual width, it will be seen that a serious waste of room would be the consequence; the reader would get but little more than one-half as much reading matter as the same space could give; but but if wider figures for 1873 are used, the loss of room is hardly perceptible. We regard this improvement, simple as it looks, as a very valuable one for newspaper publishers and readers both. Everything in the new make-up of THE TIMES shows a similar degree of care and taste and judgment. A wonderfully successful business, growing more rapidly now than ever, has compelled its publishers to avail themselves of every new improvement that has been made, in any country, for facilitating the most rapid attainable issue of their several editions. Their splendid building has just been rearranged to this end. The new counting-rooms and offices are models of comfort and convenience, as our readers will remember from a description of the rooms recently given in this paper. THE NEW-YORK TIMES is to be printed hereafter on the famous "Walter Press," which will turn out 12,000 complete papers per hour—that is, sheets printed on both sides at one impression—a capacity almost double that of any other press. A very great advantage is secured by this press, as the "latest news" may be printed at the latest moment on any page of the paper. THE TIMES richly deserves the great success which it has achieved in the face of the most strenuous opposition. It has battled bravely for the right, and the right has been triumphant under its lead in places where wrong had reigned for years be-

fore and where it was deemed impregnable. The people have come to believe in THE TIMES. They feel that as it is never willfully wrong, it is very apt to be right. They know it is independent—no political newspaper was ever more so. THE TIMES is an honor to American journalism. We have said that it is as handsome a sheet as there is in the world, which is only a self-evident fact. It is a pleasure to add that we believe THE TIMES to be just as good as it looks.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now the handsomest, as it is one of the greatest and most prosperous of American newspapers. It has lately procured an entire new outfit of type and press; the latter, imported from England, is of the kind called the Walter press, from its inventor, the proprietor of the London *Times*; it prints with great rapidity both sides of the paper at once. THE TIMES deserves its prosperity; it has earned it by doing excellent work, not only for its subscribers and its party, but for the whole public. Its exposure of the infamous Tammany Ring was a splendid exhibition of the power of upright and able journalism, which the people of New-York will not soon forget. The good it has done for the neglected children of New-York through its Children's Fund is more honorable to it than the extra professional exploits on which some other journals greatly pride themselves. THE TIMES is not blindly partisan; it can see the faults of its political friends and rebuke them with spirit and effect, as it has proved by its recent course in regard to the affairs of its City and State, as well as by some pungent criticisms of Republicans of high station and great influence in national politics. We do not pretend to say that it is in all respects a model newspaper, but it bears evidence of being conducted by men of ability, character, and self-respect.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES appears in new type throughout, which, for clearness, taste, and elegance, is unsurpassed. It has introduced new engines and a new Walter press, its improvements altogether costing over $150,000, an expenditure which proves not only the great popular favor it possesses, but the full determination of its enterprising managers to deserve this liberal support. THE TIMES says it has never enjoyed so much prosperity as at the present time, and gives the most conclusive evidence of the fact. It is conducted with signal ability, courage, and judgment, and admirably sustains its position as a great Metropolitan journal, honestly devoted to Republican principles and the cause of good government.

From the Rochester Express.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES appears in a new typographical dress, and an exceptionally handsome one, and has a Walter press combining many improvements of great value, and giving increased swiftness of motion. The whole expense of improvements made in THE TIMES office is stated at over $150,000. THE TIMES has grown immensely in public favor and influence within the past two years, and holds its leading position easily. We congratulate our able contemporary —able in every sense—and commend its liberal and judicious policy.

From the Rochester Democrat.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES makes its appearance in a new and exceedingly handsome dress, and announces still further improvements. THE TIMES has never been more worthy of public support, and more deserving of the confidence of the Republican Party, than to-day. There is never permitted to arise a doubt as to its political course, whatever the exigencies of parties and politics may amount to. It stands firmly and boldly for the Republican cause, and it deals heavier blows at the opposition than most of its contemporaries; while at the same time it deserves the confidence of men of all faiths for its courage and frankness in exposing whatever of evil may exist in the ranks of its political friends. Its course as a Republican paper is conspicuously in contrast with that of some other journals, and the contrast, as a matter of simple justice, ought to be marked to some essential purpose. We most heartily congratulate THE TIMES on the success it has won, and wish it a long career of prosperity.

From the Hartford Courant.

Perhaps there is no journal in the country which has done more good work within the past few years than THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It would be foolish to say it has made no mistakes, but it has nevertheless fought a good fight and won victories for the cause of justice and honesty, the good results of which will be felt in New-York for at least a generation. To it, almost alone, belongs the credit of the overthrow of the Tweed ring, and the more recent and great achievement of defeating the corrupt combinations which were trying to use the reform victory for partisan purposes. Had THE TIMES lent itself to their aid success would have been sure; but it had the manliness and courage, while the leading Republican organ of the State, to oppose the corrupt members of its own party, and thus secure their defeat. During the Presidential campaign THE TIMES did earnest work, and since the election it has shown genuine independence by criticising the weak acts of the Administration. Its criticisms are more likely to be heeded because, unlike some of the so-called independent journals, it is willing to reorganize what is good, and to refrain from indiscriminate condemnation. It differs from the party organs that consider it rank heresy to question the wisdom of any act of the Administration, and it has won the sympathy and support of the people by its firm stand against the increasing power of the large monopolies. In this it has begun a fight, in which it occasionally makes errors of judgment, but the result of which must be good. It also did a most commendable act a year ago in inaugurating the series of pleasure excursions for the poor children of the City, which are being repeated during the present heated term, to the delight of thousands of unfortunates. The influence of such a journal for the welfare of the country is immense, and it is one of the most praiseworthy features that it usually contents itself with doing its work, and leaving the recognition of its merits to others. A justifiable exception to its general rule is made in its issue of Monday in calling attention to its handsome new dress, and to the recent extensive improvements which have been made in its printing establishment to enable it to meet the increased demands of the public patronage. It deserves the great success it has achieved.

From the Buffalo Express.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has been making $150,000 worth of improvements in its office, which it says it is fully justified in making by the constantly increasing business of the establishment. We do not doubt it. The eminently efficient management of THE TIMES is well rewarded by the confidence and patronage of the public in a most flattering manner, and such a prosperous paper can afford to indulge in all sorts of improvements and typographical luxuries. The readers of THE TIMES will take most pleasure in the new and handsome dress in which it appeared on Monday last. Typographically, it is now a handsome a paper as was ever published. It is printed on the Walter press, which prints both sides of the sheet at one impression, thus enabling the work to be done with great rapidity. The result is that THE TIMES will be able to keep its forms open much later than other papers. We congratulate this excellent journal on its prosperity, which is as well deserved as it is remarkable.

From the Albany Express.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES looks remarkably well in the new dress of type with which it has just provided itself. We suppose it cannot be successfully disputed that THE TIMES is the foremost Republican journal in the country. It is, at the same time, tolerably independent. It is not often found defending the bad men of its own party—never, we believe, unless the editors are imposed upon. The success which has attended THE TIMES under its present management, while it must be very gratifying to the gentleman who occupy prominent positions in its business and editorial departments, is easily accounted for. They have made THE TIMES a good newspaper; they have made it a bold and fearless concern—one which dares to speak out, even though its own friends are thereby aggrieved. We are not always in accord with THE TIMES, but nevertheless appreciate it. We have no need to wish it success—that is already assured.

From the Boston Advertiser.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES appeared yesterday printed with new type throughout, new engines, and a Walter press. THE TIMES is one of the handsomest papers now printed, and is reaping the fruits of its well-directed enterprise. It is strong in many departments, and without a rival in some of them. The larger newspapers of the country are steadily extending their field of operations, and giving attention to science, general literature, and history, as well as to the news of the passing hour. It is a field in which there are great perils as well as great opportunities, but it is a legitimate field for the highest and best kind of modern journalism.

From the Boston Globe.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has been so much improved in its last issue that its oldest readers would hardly recognize it. With the arrival of a Walter press, from Europe, the proprietors have changed the entire face of the paper. This is but one step in the steady onward progress which, for three years past, THE TIMES has been making. As it now stands in respect to public affairs, it may have the satisfaction of knowing that, where it is not admired, it is feared.

From the Boston Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, one of the ablest and most enterprising papers in this country, has just refitted its office at an expense of nearly $150,000, including new and handsome faced type, new engines, and a new "Walter press," thus making it one of the most splendidly furnished establishments in the world. We rejoice at the evidence of its prosperity —a prosperity which it has well earned by the manly and fearless stand it has taken in exposing abuses and gross frauds and in advocating every good cause.

From the Troy Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday appeared in a new and very beautiful dress, and was printed for the first time upon the celebrated Walter press. The improvements just made in the material of the establishment for the purpose of meeting the demands upon it, have cost over $150,000—more than the original capital of its founders. THE TIMES to-day is unquestionably the leading journal in America, and it has demonstrated a power no other journal ever before ever exhibited. With less profession than any of its contemporaries, it performed a work in exposing the corruptions of Tweed and his followers, and defeating their plans of future robbery, which would have been creditable to journalism had the entire Press of New-York heartily and earnestly united in the effort.

From the Springfield, Mass., Republican.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has recently made extensive additions to its office outfit, and has completed a series of improvements that make it one of the best ordered offices in the country. A new Walter press, printing both sides at the same time, thus enabling the paper to print news up to a very late hour, new type throughout, new engines, folding-machines, elevators, office furniture, &c., are among these innovations,—truly a surprising array. With these extended facilities, THE TIMES will become more than ever a first-class newspaper.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Union.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES came out on Monday in a new and handsome dress throughout, and the announcement that it has just spent $150,000 in refitting its office and putting in new and improved machinery, including a new Walter press, which is claimed to be even better and faster than the Hoe. Judging from the details it gives of its new fixtures, the $150,000 appear to have been placed where "they will do the most good," and the mechanical facilities of the paper now seem to be entirely worthy of its editorial ability and its business patronage. The publishers announce that THE TIMES has never been more prosperous than now, and we may add that it was never better.

From the Utica Herald.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES had nothing to gain in the way of arrangement and general appearance. Its familiar gold is only burnished by the assumption of type more clearly cut and machinery better adapted for its impression. Its readers are informed that THE TIMES never enjoyed so great a share of prosperity as at this moment, and it is in a condition of honor and profit which it returns to its readers in every issue.

From the Newark (N. J.) Courier.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now beyond all comparison the handsomest, as it has long been the leading Republican journal of the Metropolis. The dress just donned is the very perfection of neatness and cleanliness, while its style of make-up is vastly more attractive than that of any of its contemporaries. THE TIMES has latterly greatly enlarged its news and business facilities, and will hereafter be able, while going to press later than other City journals, to print and deliver large editions, with later news, as early as the most enterprising of its rivals. The Republican Party has no stauncher or abler supporter than THE TIMES, and its prosperity affords a gratifying evidence that its services to the cause of sound principles are appreciated as they should be.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday appeared in new attire, printed on new presses, and is in every respect an improved paper. THE TIMES is now recognized as the leading Republican paper of the country, and as such its patronage has increased so enormously as to render increased and improved facilities necessary in its mechanical department. THE TIMES establishment is one of the most valuable newspaper properties in the country, and there is probably no other journal in the United States whose influence is growing so rapidly at the present time. It makes no pretense to the sham "independence" that characterizes some of its contemporaries, but it has never yet lacked that solid and reliable independence that assails wrong and corruption wherever they exist; and what is more, it ferrets out and exposes corruptions and misdemeanors whether in high or low places.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES now has a new and completely-fitted-up business establishment. The publication and business offices, as well as the printing establishment, are unsurpassed, if equaled, by those of any other journal in the world. For elegance and completeness they may be said to stand alone. THE TIMES to-day comes out in new type, with new and tasteful head-lines, and printed on a "Walter press." THE TIMES is an excellent journal.

From the New-Haven (Conn.) Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES comes to us in new type of a beautiful description, and bearing internal evidence of many other great mechanical improvements which it has just introduced. We are glad to learn that THE TIMES is enjoying a continually increasing prosperity. In many important respects it is one of the most admirably arranged and edited newspapers in the country.

From the Providence Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES appeared on Monday in an entirely new dress. The typographical appearance is vastly improved, and is as neat, distinct, and attractive as need be. The increased facilities of THE TIMES establishment are really the result and proof of augmented resources and a legitimate demand. They are a natural and needed addition to its business capacity. Of the intellectual ability of THE TIMES there is no need to speak to those who habitually read it. It is fresh, strong, bold, and sincere. It not only gives a full amount of editorials, but their quality is a credit to metropolitan journalism. Every well-established paper has its own character and idiosyncracies; those of THE TIMES are such as to place it high in the ranks of those papers honestly striving to make the world wiser and better. Its prosperity is an honest prosperity, and its existence is a benefit to the community and the country. It deals with important questions in a candid and able manner, and its tone is healthy and stimulating. Among the many and significant signs of the times, it is one of the most encouraging when such a paper meets with due appreciation, and succeeds in making money, as it certainly succeeds in diffusing useful information and stimulating the higher elements of the mental and moral nature.

From the Washington Star.

The new type and tasteful arrangement of matter in that prosperous and well-managed journal, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, make it one of the handsomest papers in the country.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial.

That excellent paper, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, appeared on Monday in a complete new outfit of type. Handsome as any of its City contemporaries before, it now surpasses them all in neatness of general appearance. It is announced that at no time in the history of the paper was it in the enjoyment of such prosperity as now, which it gives us pleasure to hear. In addition to new type, new presses have been procured, and new and improved machinery introduced.

From the Reading (Penn.) Times & Dispatch.

That able and influential journal THE NEW-YORK TIMES, appeared yesterday in a complete and handsome outfit of new type, making it one of the neatest specimens of typography, in the way of a daily paper, that is now published anywhere. This is only one of an extensive series of improvements which the publishers are now carrying out in that office. They have introduced the celebrated Walter press—said to be the most perfect piece of mechanism yet invented, which will print their paper at a rate of speed never before attained. They have also added other improvements, which combined, will foot up over $150,000, but, in the language of the editor, "the increasing support of the public fully justifies this large outlay." We congratulate THE TIMES upon its well-deserved prosperity.

From the Philadelphia Press.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday appeared in a splendid new suit, giving evidence of extraordinary progress, prosperity, and enterprise.

From the Washington Chronicle.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES appeared last evening on our table in an entire new dress. It is a beautiful sheet, ably conducted, and deserves the prosperity it is evidently enjoying.

From the Hudson (N. Y.) Star.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has made its appearance in a new dress of type, and its appearance is in consequence greatly improved. There is no more able, fearless, and independent journal than THE TIMES, and it is reaping the reward that it so richly deserves. The publication office has been recently enlarged and otherwise improved, and ranks among the most complete in the country. THE TIMES is a welcome visitor all over the United States, and nowhere is it looked for with more pleasure than in our sanctum. May success always attend its efforts.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has just refreshed and renewed itself, a process demanded by old established newspapers at stated periods. It has greatly increased the facilities of its business offices and press-room, and taken on a new and comely dress. It is now printed on a Walter press, by which the paper is taken from a continuous roll, printed both sides at once, and turned off at the rate of 12,000 to 15,000 an hour. The cost of all these improvements is $150,000.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has appeared in a new dress, and is wonderfully improved thereby. A peculiarity of the new type is the remarkable distinctness of its numerals. The TIMES has introduced a Walter press, which exceeds all others in the world for rapidity, and which will enable the paper to wait for news until a later hour than its contemporaries before going to press.

From the Meriden Republican.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES comes to us in a new dress. The proprietors are willing to share the large public patronage they so deservedly receive with their patrons. We need not say much in commendation of THE TIMES. It speaks for itself. It is now the most respectable, ablest conducted, and newsiest paper in the country, and perhaps in the world. It is constantly tearing the underpinnings of corruption, and devotes a large portion of its space to the elevation of the morals of the people, and with al the subscription price is at such a figure that any man can have it in his family.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Advertiser.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES appeared on Monday in a new and beautiful suit of type, with a new style of head-lines, and presenting generally a much improved appearance. The entire machinery of the establishment has also been renovated, the "Walter press," the fastest printing machine in the world, (printing both sides of the sheet at one operation,) having been introduced.

From the Sing Sing Republican.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES appeared last Monday in a beautiful new suit of type throughout, and its praise was on everybody's lips. It has donned a new suit of type, not only, but gone to the expense of putting in new presses—the Walter press—which are said to be the finest in the world—obtaining more steam power, new stereotyping apparatus, folding-machines, &c., at a cost of $150,000. By the aid of these means it will be enabled to go to press later, and thus furnish to its readers later news than can be obtained elsewhere. THE TIMES was never more prosperous than at present; it is the leading Republican journal in the United States, and second to none in the equipment of its office, or in its editorial conduct.

NEW-YORK ARCHITECTURE.

IRON AND STONE BUILDINGS.

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH AND THE LENOX LIBRARY.

Nothing is more instructive than the periodical examination of the new buildings of a great City, and subsequent contrast and comparison with previous erections. There is a natural propensity in the human mind to mistake geese for swans, and to believe many things to be original which are nothing of the sort. In such examinations one very rarely finds anything that is either truly original or even seemingly so. For there are two kinds of originality; one true, one only pseudo. The first is that rare faculty of evolving something out of one's own inner consciousness, a gift essentially god-like, and possessed by one man out of ten millions. The second is much more easily comprehended and much more common. It can be understood, which the other never can be, from its vastness, until through the distance of the ages on casting our eyes backward we discern the vast form. Pseudo-originality is that faculty of appreciating in a large measure what may be termed tendency, that is to say, the drift which the civilization of the age is taking in any specific direction. In architecture the differences between the two are very marked. For example, though we do not know who the man was who evolved Gothic architecture out of his own heart and brain, yet we feel that it was a something absolutely original. It was a comprehension, a discovery and assimilating of all nature into one mind, which did then conceive and with great travail did bring forth a new order of architecture. The men who invented Greek architecture, on the contrary, were only pseudo-originals. They simply discerned that the tendency of the age was from structures in wood to structures in stone. But not one of them was capable of more than this. They did not and they could not evolve out of themselves an architecture which should be suitable to stone. All they could do was to translate wooden houses into stone ones. The frothy fools who rave over the monuments of antiquity can see, if they choose to study them a little more minutely, positive evidence that the Greek temple over which so much mock praise has been showered, was only, after all, a stone copy of a wooden original. The highly-lauded pediment, and the plain bands upon the sides of the structure, reveal the wooden beams with absolute certainty. Mankind was then on a false track, and could therefore make no advance in the direction of architecture. The Greeks felt this, being very acute, and therefore devoted themselves to the adornment of their poor structures through the help of sculpture. And as they were thoroughly imbued with the idea of man, as they comprehended beauty, courage, and intellect, they made immense progress, though it must be confessed that, after all, they never attained to the power of their Egyptian masters.

It was not until the Goth came that an original genius was found who comprehended the qualities of stone, and who had the power to originate a pure stone architecture. And now before our eyes in the good City of New-York the pseudo-originals are at it again. They have discovered that the tendency of the age is toward the use of iron in structures. But as the Greeks were powerless to do more than reproduce wooden houses in stone, so our Americans are only rendering stone houses in iron. Yet, just so surely as the sun rises in the east, so surely will iron have an architecture born of its own essential qualities, and suitable to nothing but itself. What it will be no one can even foresee any more than the builder of the Theseum or the Parthenon could have foreseen a glorious Gothic cathedral, or the architect of the Acropolis could have prophesied of Norman fortresses. The Greeks, could they have known the Goths, would have had such a contempt and pity for them as words could not describe. If Hermes or Phœbus Apollo could have descended from the fabled Olympus, and have revealed the future empire of these barbarians, they could not have believed it. Nor can human imagination foretell from what strange quarter the future architect of iron may arise. It is not familiarity with iron that will decide the matter, which depends purely upon brain qualifications, for the Greeks were infinitely more familiar with stone structures than the rude Goths, and yet they were powerless to create a stone architecture. "There is a Providence that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will." No matter how brave, acute, illustrious a nation, these things are entirely in the hands of Providence. No colleges, no training schools, no devotion to the purpose can do that one thing needful—produce a truly creative mind; and without that, iron architecture must remain a thing of the future.

In the examination, then, of the newest buildings of the City, the iron structures may fairly be passed on one side as being only stone imitations. In stone, there are now being erected several works of considerable importance, which are worthy of notice and thought. The most prominent, as embodying two opposite styles, are the Dutch Reformed Church, on Eighty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, and the Lenox Library on Seventy-first-street. The former was planned and built by Mr. Wheeler Smith, who, in obedience to the love of color which is one of the distinguishing marks of the tendency of the time, has constructed it of dark Newark sandstone and the light greenish-hued Ohio stone, which is admirably adapted for carvings by its fineness of texture. This church is remarkable for the thorough comprehension of the Gothic which it reveals. Gothic art is essentially Christian—was, in fact, born of the Goth's zeal for his new, beautiful faith, which expanded his soul and poured forth his heart in an irresistible love to God. It is the result of man's passionate adoration of the Infinite, and his understanding that He can only be worshiped spiritually. So the Infinite is adored through the medium of Nature, which is, indeed, the garment by which God is seen. Hence arises that devotion to Nature which the unfortunate Greek never felt, being fully absorbed by the charming contemplation of man's perfections. But Gothic architecture was early controlled by ecclesiastical necessities, and as these were of a processional character there arose those rows of columns through which the clergy marched with banners waving, host erected, and incense rising up in fragrant curls of smoke. In the reproduction of the Gothic in America these columns have been almost universally copied; first, because they were there already; and, secondly, because they helped to support the roof. Mr. Wheeler Smith, recognizing the fact that in the Dutch Reformed Church there were no processions, and that the congregation desired not only to see their ministers, but also each other, abolished the columns altogether, to the great comfort of everybody concerned. But it must not be supposed that in so doing he lost the Gothic character of the building. On the contrary he made it more truly Gothic. For it is the essential character of this order of architecture to be accommodating. It requires no uniformity, and permits the architect to do whatever he will, only insisting on three things: that everything shall have a meaning, that direct weights shall be supported by arches and lateral thrusts by buttresses, and that all decorations shall be constructional. This last, indeed, is the rule by which an artist's comprehensions of the Gothic may be measured. If any ornament can be taken bodily away and nothing be lost, then it has no place there, and ought never to have been there. But if, when one tries to take any ornament away, it is suddenly discovered to be essential; when a carved head is found to be the head of an important stone; when an angel with folded wings is simply the end of a beam; when, in fact, every decoration is simply the ornamenting of wood or stone absolutely essential, then is the decorating truly Gothic. And this is the case with the church of Mr. Wheeler Smith, who, though absolutely florid in decoration, is yet constructional too.

The character of the decoration, both in wood and stone, is uniform. There is nothing that has not a meaning, and almost every carving is a bit of genuine nature. In the carvings of the porch, for example, among the chaptrels are ferns, lilies, blackberries—in fact, every variety of fruit, flower, and plant. But these are not mere formal renderings. In some you see little stories of nature, frogs disporting among huge burdock leaves, young chickens hunting after bugs, lizards sprawling up the wall, owls catching field-mice in tufts of grass, and the like, all of them executed with spirit and ability. The same governing principle will be found in the wood carvings of the interior, the beautifully wrought stone-work of the windows of the tower, the exquisite pulpit decorations, and even the trifling details of the pews. In the windows the architect has seemed to hover between plate tracery and line tracery. The former is not so beautiful as the latter, but it is far more suitable, because it admits less light, which is apt, when in excess, to be extremely troublesome. The line tracery is preferred in England, where it, indeed, originated, because the sunlight there is scanty, and as much is wanted as can be got. Here plate tracery is superior, because the object is to preserve the dim religious mid-forest obscurity which forms one of the great charms of the Gothic.

The Lenox Library is being erected by Mr. Richard Hunt for Mr. James Lenox, who intends to present it to the people of New-York. It is altogether in a different style from the Dutch Reformed Church, being what may be termed modern classic. The usual term is neo-Grec, but this would hardly convey any idea of this structure, which is really Greek in style, with the addition of arched windows, whereas neo-Grec represents the most extraordinary and licentious combinations of past and present architecture. The French apartment building of the Stevens estate, built by the same architect, is pure neo-Grec, and contains many things which are Gothic in character. In the library building there is a much greater feeling of classicism, which is somewhat to be deplored. The structure is of Lockport limestone, a cool gray, with here and there a greenish-hued stone. It has a central façade and two wings, which advance considerably in front of the centre. Each wing is surmounted by pediments at the ends and flanks, whose hollow spaces are filled in with somewhat moderate carving. The centre is in three stories. The first is occupied by the entrance and hall, very simple and spacious, with hardly any decoration. Above are three large arched connecting windows, the dividing pillars being of dark pink granite, with white marble Ionic capitals and bases. The third story has a row of unarched windows divided by composite columns of gray granite, with white marble capitals. The wings have only two stories, each of which is lighted by very large arched windows, the *voussoirs* being decorated with rosette ornaments. There is something noble in the plain masses of unadorned stone, but the bands which traverse the walls to break the uniformity rest upon the tops of the arches, and are utterly ridiculous, looking like enormous beams supported in the centre by the keystone of the arches. These bands are the imitation in stone of the great beams used in ancient days in wooden structures. Of course, here they do nothing, because the weights are supported by the arches. Therefore, these bands must, in true modern classic architecture, be omitted. But this would destroy the pediments which, with the columns, make up pretty nearly all that there is in the classic styles. It seems hard to say it, but classic architecture is a blunder just as great as our modern iron structures, and one cannot feel a genuine enthusiasm for it without being ignorant of the true principles of architecture. Therefore, with all the pains that have been taken with this building, it has no other claim to respect than its simplicity and mass. One dares not look at details, because they are and must be incongruous.

It seems difficult also to understand why such enormous windows have been chosen. The purposes to which the rooms are destined doubtless require considerable light, but not so much as has been furnished. The reading rooms and library are to be below, and it requires but little foresight to see that the lower half of the great windows will have to be blocked up before the rooms can be used. The upper chambers are for the picture galleries, and though too little light would be a great error, too much will necessitate a complicated arrangement of huge blinds, which will be found awkward and unpleasant. Yet, in spite of these things, one cannot fail to see that the architect has honestly labored to reduce the classical within the bounds of modern requirements. He has failed to do so, for the simple reason that it cannot be done with a due regard to the unities of the profession. This much-abused word generally raises a shriek of ridicule, because it is so often employed without one particle of meaning. But here it is very significant. It means that, in the attempt to join together styles that are discordant, the oneness of purpose which the details had must be lost, and they will mean nothing at all. Also, that which was strong must lose its strength. Also, there must be an immense waste of material power. These are the striking defects of modern classic architecture.

CHEATING THE SHAREHOLDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some time ago a friend induced me to believe that the stock of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, then selling at fifty cents on the dollar, was, irrespective of speculative influences, a capital investment; he spoke of an extremely valuable franchise, of a subsidy from the Government of the country of $1,000,000, of a fine and rapidly-growing trade, and no rivals; I listened and invested my money, since which time, alas! I have watched, with growing interest, the rapid decline of the stock. Naturally I approach my friend with the desire to know if he can inform me why my investment has proved so disastrous; of course he can, and he waxes warm as he proceeds to state that certain moneyed parties, desirous of becoming masters of the company's affairs, take advantage of the financial embarrassment of its late President, circulate evil reports just preceding a general election, secure the necessary agencies to elect to office men having no interest in the welfare of the corporation, (being elected on borrowed stock,) but men who can be made cats-paws of in the interest of those who have placed them in office, and then, having the "inside track," promulgate, *ex-officio*, rumors damaging to the company's success, and work upon the fears of those without, that bankruptcy and kindred evils stare them in the face as the inevitable fate of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; and the nominal value of the stock at once struggles hard to become a cipher! Ah, but, I reply, this is robbery; this is swindling; do you mean to tell me that men who are not stockholders, or only nominally so, can thus be placed in control of such a company's affairs? That the Government will willingly pay $1,000,000 to go into the pockets of a pack of rascals, and that a valuable franchise, such as this, can be frittered away just to subserve the interests of a set of stock-jobbing Wall-street speculators? Certainly! Certainly! My dear fellow, you are not a business man, and know nothing about it. Take Erie, for example, under a certain administration, what was its nominal value? For a time it bade fair to become the small boy's investment in the Stock Exchange. Wrested into honest hands, how it sprang into life again. It matters little whether the capital of Pacific Mail is $15,000,000, as it no doubt is, or at least, or not half that sum, the credit of the company will be shaken and its means dissipated, if needs be, for certain parties to obtain their dishonest ends, and honest stockholders must grin and bear or sacrifice their stock.

Now, Mr. Editor, what I am after is to find out if all this is so, and if there is no redress. Is it true that, owing less than $2,000,000, with nine months to pay it in, with eight new steamers more than half paid for, with thirty-four vessels in use, and other assets amounting to more than $5,000,000, and a gross income during the past year of nearly $6,000,000, and the Government subsidy of $1,000,000, as appears by the report of the present President of the company; is it true, I ask, in the face of all this, that the company's affairs must all go to ruin, that irresponsible directors have been appointed, that the franchise, the Government's money, and the stockholders' interests can all be made ducks and drakes of, and there be no redress? A Sunday contemporary says that the Pacific Mail directors are men who have very nice partings to their hair, but were never meant to conduct the affairs of the company to anything but ruin. Heretofore you have succeeded in throwing light into corrupt and dark places, can you illumine this one, and oblige not one, but very many?

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 30, 1873.

PHILADELPHIA LONGEVITY.

No citizen of Philadelphia would die happy except in the belief that the fact of his demise would be promptly published to the world in the extended obituary columns of the *Ledger*. And the *Ledger*, perhaps, takes almost equal pleasure in announcing the fact of the departure of a venerated citizen to a happier land. At any rate, it is very prone to detail at length the important and interesting statistics of longevity in the city, as revealed in its columns. Such a summing up of the facts ascertained during the past six months, it gives in its issue of the 1st inst., as follows:

"During the first six months of 1873 the deaths announced in the obituary columns of the *Public Ledger* of persons who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, numbered 328, of whom 122 were men and 206 were women. During the corresponding half-year of 1872 the deaths were similarly recorded of 121 men and 238 women, a total of 359. During the half-year just closed these records exhibited the usual fact that the female octogenarians outnumbered the males, the females having a majority of eighty-four, and making about five-eighths of the whole number. A further analysis also shows that the females were the longest-lived, as the women who lived beyond ninety are much more numerous than the men. Of the 122 men who, during the first six months of 1873, died at or beyond the age of 80, the following numbers reached the various ages designated: 80, sixteen persons; 81, sixteen; 82, ten; 83, ten; 84, eight; 85, twelve; 86, ten; 87, eleven; 88, ten; 89, six; 90, four; 91, two; 92, two; 93, three; 95, one; 96, one. Of the 206 women who died at or beyond the age of 80, the following numbers reached the various ages designated: 80, twenty-two; 81, nineteen; 82, seventeen; 83, twenty-nine; 84, seventeen; 85, twenty-six; 86, seventeen; 87, eleven; 88, six; 89, six; 90, ten; 91, two; 92, seven; 93, two; 94, four; 95, three; 96, two; 97, one; 99, two; 100, one; 102, one; 103, one."

BENEATH THE FALLS.

STRANGE ADVENTURES IN HUNTING FOR FOSSILS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON FALLS, Monday, June 30, 1873.

One of the most remarkable things at Trenton Falls is the extraordinary number of fossils in the limestone through which the Kanata, during countless ages, has cut its way. Not only can one find all the fossils usually found in limestone of the transition period, but there are several things here which cannot be found elsewhere. Such, for example is the *Connularia Trentonensis*, but when the eager geologist has got it he will be surprised to find how small and uninteresting it is. It is not so with all the organic remains, however, for the orthoceratites and the gigantic isotelas have many points to recommend them even to an amateur and a tyro. The orthoceras was, about a quarter of an eternity ago, a crustacean, clad in armor like a lobster, but not in the least resembling a lobster in shape. He was more like the stinging ray than anything which now exists, but he was the proud possessor of a siphuncle, which made him a very distinguished mollusk, indeed. His body was divided into compartments, through which a siphon passed. When he wanted to descend to the depths of ocean he filled these chambers with water, and down he went. When he desired to rise he expelled the water, and up he came. The most curious thing about him is that gradually his shape changed from the straight form to the curved, and he became, after a great lapse of time, an ammonite. This fact I learned from Mr. Moore, our host, who is a distinguished scientist, and who offers it as a striking exemplification of the Darwinian theory. The isotelas gigas was a small mud-turtle, externally, but his moving apparatus and internal organization were very different. There is here a cabinet filled with such treasures, which are regarded by some visitors with respectful awe, like the mystical bottles in a drug-store, as if they could come out of the glass cases and devour the beholders. But those who have a mild smattering of the subject no sooner see the case than they are seized with the fiercest paleontological pangs, and purchase a geological hammer, determined to find some for themselves. I was a victim to this form of frenzy, and not having any experience in ledges of rock, I banged away lustily but fruitlessly, and displaced about two tons of hard, dark blue limestone without so much as catching a glimpse of an orthoceratite. My arms being thoroughly jarred, I gave up the task and returned to the hotel very meekly.

"Gar," said one of the stalwart sons—his name shall be Mike for the occasion—"why don't you go under the high falls? You're sure to find lots of fossils there, for nobody has ever been there except myself, and I have noticed ever so many." I was enchanted at the proposition, and agreed to go. We put on each a suit of coarse woolen clothes, and marched down to the upper bank of the high falls amid the general comments of the guests, which, by the by, were far from flattering. The two Boston ladies who love botany, and pass hours every day in a dismal swamp, hunting for ferns and orchidaceous plants, had not the least sympathy for us, and thought Mr. Moore ought not to let us go. The brides and grooms looked tenderly in each other's eyes, and said the woods were enough for them. The very geologists themselves thought us fools, and wanted to prove to us conclusively that the best specimens must be found in the ledges, where indeed they get things, but where I had only broken my hammer and bruised my shins. The young fellows, however, applauded us, and we had a triumphal cortége accompanying us to the scene of action. We removed our boots, and then crept on hands and knees under the first ledge, where the first of the three sections of the waterfall tumbled madly over the cliff. There was just room to crawl, and when I raised my head ever so little it knocked against the rock and made me see stars in abundance. The water came pouring down with a hideous noise, groaning and yelling, as it smote the overhanging rock. I could not hear my companion, who went ahead, and I presume, from the look of his face, was shouting directions. When I emerged from the first fall, which is much the shortest, there was a short piece of good limestone pavement to walk upon, which was very agreeable. The sun was high in the heavens, and its rays falling on the water drops of the second part, which is the chief one, made a splendid horizontal rainbow, which seemed to float in the air, about a foot above the hard rock on which this part of the fall descends, the flood being carried over the plateau with a current of intense velocity. To pass this we were obliged to mount upon a pile of loose rock underneath, which had been dragged off the face of the cliff at the melting of the ice, with the agreeable prospect of being swept to perdition if we missed our footing. The sides were coated with the most exquisite moss, of several varieties, notably the broad-leaved kind which grows to such a size in the north of Europe. This grew in the tufts of the common kind, and seemed to furnish food for a tiny species of water-lizard, about an inch and a half long, that ran in and out of the moss, and seemed to be playing a game of hide and seek with others of its kin. Underneath the arching of the rocks here there was quite a considerable space, so that we passed here without receiving a drop of spray even. But one of the loose slabs of limestone tipped up as my companion touched the end with his foot, and fell upon his leg, pressing him down to the ground in most dangerous proximity to the fall. It pressed him down upon his face, so that he could exert but little of his strength; but between us we managed to lift it and hurl it down. It weighed about three hundred weight, but the rush of the waterfall quoited it down the plateau and over the precipice as if it had been a cork. We had to wait some time under the arch, sitting on the loose stones and débris, until we recovered our breaths and until his leg felt better. All the time I sat there I believed every minute that the heap was slipping from under me, and that in another second I should be sliding under the waterfall, whirled over the brink, dashed over the lower fall, and then whirled round in the black pool below. But it was all imagination, and in a few minutes we resumed our undertaking. At the end of the second part of the fall we came again upon an open space, where indeed the spray drifted heavily, but where there was good, sound pavement to walk upon. Here there was another rainbow, also horizontal, but of the brightest, most brilliant hues. Never have I seen anything more dazzling than the colors of this half of a rainbow, for it was nothing more. The third and last part of the fall is not at all formidable. The height is considerable, being about forty feet, but only a thin sheet of water glides over the cliff. So, in mockery of it, we stood right under it, and enjoyed a superb shower-bath. The sensation was splendid, but it was too much for my head, which I was obliged to protect with my hands. It gave us a glorious sense of exhilaration, and acted like a stimulant to our senses. Its effect was also heightened by the consideration that we had got through without more damage than a good scare.

And now we were on the broad plateau which stretches between the upper and lower cascades of the high falls. On both sides were seemingly inaccessible heights; above us was the triple grand fall, with its amber-colored sheet, with edges of liquid gold; below us the Kanata thundered over a succession of abrupt, closely-connected ledges for more than sixty feet in a torrent of white foam, in which the amber color was hardly discernible. The sunbeams came glancing down from the cloudless blue heavens, and shot arrows of fire into the glancing glories of the waterfall, and made the ripples of the water that glided over our bare feet gorgeous and prismatic. The view down the glen was above all things superb. We were in the right point of view for everything, and consequently everything fell artistically into its place. But below our naked feet were the treasures we came to seek. The floor of the plateau was studded with orthoceratites, and trilobites, and favosites, nautili, and teutratule, and crinoids connularia, and others whose names I do not know. There was an orthoceratite three feet long; there was another only a foot long, but his ribs or paddles, or whatever they were, showed distinctly on each side. And, curious to relate, in immediate juxtaposition was a fair-sized isotelas gigas so close to him that there was not half an inch between them. The great slabs of hard limestone were separated from each other by a thin vein of calcspar or natural cement, not more than an eighth of an inch thick, and here and there were little white points sticking up which resemble fossil coral.

Of course I was wild with delight at my treasure trove, and after a long deliberation and consultation with my good comrade Mike I determined upon

EARLY MODOC HISTORY.

A FAMOUS INDIAN TOWN.

YAINAX AND ITS LEGENDS—OLD SCONCHES' NARRATIVE—THE INDIANS ON CAPT. JACK.

From Our Special Correspondent.

KLAMATH AGENCY, Oregon, Sunday, June 22, 1873.

Three days ago, in company with the agent at this place, Mr. L. S. Dyar, I went to Yainax, thirty-six miles east of here, on Sprague River, a part of the Klamath reservation, where the Modoc Indians have resided for a number of years. I refer to that portion of the tribe which has been peaceable under the old chief, Sconches, the real head chief of the legitimate line, who has, ever since the treaty in October, 1864, remained on the reservation, and lent his earnest efforts to counteract the evil teachings and leadership of Capt. Jack. I deemed it important to receive the evidence of old Sconches as to the early history of the Modocs, and the career of Capt. Jack, and believing that the world would feel interest in Modoc history, I determined to get at it from the beginning. The weather was cool, and the roads and trails leading to Yainax traverse a scope of country giving a pleasing variety. The entire scenery and landscapes differ materially from that around Tule Lake and Lost River, as it abounds in pine woods that cover the low ridges; there are green meadows along the river, and low mountains close by form a foreground to the grander Sierras that still bear snowy crowns in the distance. The great snow-peaks are shut out of the view entirely.

Part of our way, after crossing Williamson's River, was through a rude cañon, made by Sprague River, where we saw caves high up on the face of a precipitous cliff, and visited a remarkable hollow in the walls of the cañon, made by the hanging walls, and large enough to afford shelter for a score of men, evidently used as a camping-place for many generations, for the hanging wall was blackened with the smokes of many camp-fires.

As we passed up the rocky trail between the bluff and the river we saw rude stone walls, and here and there a stone redoubt was falling to decay, the large boulders on the face of the hill being capped with stone pillars. This cañon has been the scene of many former conflicts, and is a place of historic interest. The rapids in the cañon were a famous fishery, and the hostile Snakes were in the habit of coming from the east side and attacking the persons engaged in fishing. So the Klamaths built stone walls behind which to defend themselves, and their works show that the fortifications of the stronghold at the lava beds were not a new thing, but were in accordance with Modoc and Klamath warfare for all time past.

Then we cantered through green valleys that skirted the river, reaching back into the pine-clad hills. Clear, cold springs bubbled out of the hill-sides and crossed our path; meadows were on either side the river, green as emerald; the grass was as luxuriant as heart could wish, while herds were scarcely to be seen. A mountain on the east side has a saddle shape, and its pine-topped summit has a wonderful fame in Indian legend. They believe that the Great Spirit dwells there, and that whoever climbs to that summit and commits an act of profanation will surely be stricken dead. The range of hills on the south-east, of which this mountain is a part, forms the divide between the land of the Modocs and the Klamaths, as they were recently designated, for, while they were originally one people, still they existed in distinct bands, and those south and east of that ridge were known as the Modocs, which word has meaning as follows: The bands living down the Klamath River, near the ocean, were called Cath-rocs, those living part way between the ocean and the lakes were called Eu-rocs, and those living east of the mountains, on the lakes, were called Mo-docs. The names respectively signify lower, middle, and upper. The Modocs were the tribe living on the upper waters.

Sprague River Valley widened as we went on and grew very lovely. All this region is cold and inhospitable, so that few grains and vegetables can grow here, but the country has wonderful advantages of a pastoral nature. The Indians can be rich if they will raise cattle, for they have grazing lands that cannot be excelled.

We reached Yainax after a sharp ride of only five hours. You would think it quite a performance to start at 6 and reach a town thirty-six miles off at 11 in the forenoon, but in this country we mount an Indian horse and gallop over the world with an abandon that is not known to tamer civilization. When we reached Yainax, where are there some comfortable log-houses for employes, and a beautiful scope of country is under fence, and some of it under cultivation—the agent sent word to the Modoc chiefs that he wanted to see them to-morrow for a talk, explaining that a newspaper man was there who was anxious to have them tell him all they knew about themselves and their people. The commissary in charge at Yainax is Mr. O. C. Applegate, a young man of fine powers of mind, who is well stored with information concerning the Modocs, and in whom they have great confidence. As the agent and commissary were both personal friends of long standing, they took pains to afford me every facility for procuring the information I desired.

A word here as to Yainax. This place is named after a bold, rugged butte which rises abruptly in the Sprague River Valley, which has for all Indian time borne that appellation, and means *the* mountain, as its importance in their history entitled it to be considered. Here, from immemorial time, the surrounding tribes met semi-occasionally and held seasons of trade and of festival. Here they exchanged their products, sold horses, and traded generally; here, too, they gambled with all the ardor of the Indian nature, for gambling is one of the most prominent traits of your wild Indian, and Yainax was the central spot most conveniently located for the getting together of Klamaths, Summer Lake Snakes, Modocs, Shastas, and Warm Springs, for the latter and the Klamaths, though far separated, were always fast friends. Sometimes only part of these tribes came, at other times all came in a body, and such feastings and dancings and orgies took place as were seen nowhere in all the West save under the shadows of the Yainax, which was to them *the* mountain, *par excellence*.

I have forgotten to name the most important features of the gathering. Each tribe brought along the trophies of the year's wars and raids; scalps were exhibited with commendable pride; the heart of some hostile chief that had been killed was exhibited, dried like a mummy, cased in deerskin embroidered with wonderful bead-work and porcupine quills. And, also, at Yainax was held the great slave mart of the interior basin. The Modocs warred on and captured the Pitt Rivers; the Klamaths raided on the wigwams of the Rogue Rivers, across the Cascade range; the Warm Springs made war on the Snakes beyond Goose Lake, and the Klamaths were their allies in all such combats. The Yahooskin, or Summer Lake Snakes, by intermarriage and association, were weaned from Snake influences, and while they occupied neutral ground on the border, they still did not hesitate to come occasionally to Yainax and take a hand in the sports and gains, as also to make a good horse trade, if such offered.

There was pleasure and honor as well as business here at Yainax, on these grand gala days; trials of archery were had, and the best bow shot of the tribes wore the champion's belt until the next meeting; they ran races, not only with their wild spotted horses, but they ran foot-races, and the fastest runner was bet on heavily by each tribe. Horses were put up on games of skill and strength, as well as on Indian games of chance, and after the day's races and sports were over, then there were huge pitch-pine fires built, around which the warriors gambled the live-long night. Fortunes were made and lost in those gambling bouts, whole droves of ponies that had been stolen from far and near changed hands on the catching of a stick, for the great gambling game was to guess which hand held the little joker of a stick that was being manipulated, and all the while the game went on the raw-hide drum was beat and the monotonous song was chanted until the dealer held up his hands to let his opponent choose, then all was silent until the choice was made and the derisive burst of sound that followed was entirely at the expense of the loser. Very likely, too, some desperate gambler would bring up his last stake, a beautiful captive, a slave, perhaps taken from Snake or Pitt River, and intended for his private harem; but to win his horses back, he would pledge this squaw; then the game would grow more exciting, and perhaps would end in bad blood.

But gambling is low and ignoble sport. Come with me to where a huge circle has been fenced in with willows, where fires blaze on hundreds of actors, and you will see a sight as grand as Indian life can afford. It is the great scalp dance. Around the edge of this circle are raised canopies of boughs, where each tribe assembles its leading men. Inside the circle is a solid mass of Indian life, warriors and women, clad in skins trimmed with furs and plumage, elegantly embroidered and made fanciful with every possible device. Their features, too, are embellished with every shade and pattern of paint, and the assemblage wears the most gorgeous and ornamental garbs known to barbaric life; diamonds and pearls they have not, but brass rings in noses and ears, and on ankles and wrists, make great display, and the porcupine quill in the nose is not considered a bad thing. In the centre is a space where the most accomplished warriors go through all the evolutions of battle. They are surrounded by a circle of drummers, who sit around them, and in the same circle stand warriors holding upon poles the scalps and trophies taken in war, and dancing to the drum beats, with their emblems waving in the fire-light. Around the fire that forms the centre of all, the choicest warriors go through their war evolutions. They utter the horrid war cry, aim the arrow, and throw the javelin; they wield the tomahawk, and seem to scalp the victim. While all wear their gala dress, these chief actors are robed with the greatest degree of skill, and in the most elaborate style. Only the chiefs, in their canopies, are quiet in all the assemblage; the crowd of men and women keep moving to the music, and the whole picture is that of entirely savage life. But if a chief rise to speak, in an instant that crowd is hushed, and all sit down to hear what he may say. So sudden is the change to silence and stillness, that the transition seems like dream work. When the chief closes his speech, such a yell goes up as only Yainax ever heard, and then the music resumes, and Bedlam is loose again.

The Indian princes of old used to have as much trouble to pair off the young ones as the European princes still do. It was a great matter of diplomacy to provide suitable wives for coming chiefs; to strengthen tribal influences if possible, and make allies that would be of use in the future. So there used to come to Yainax the most thorough-bred of Indian aristocracy. Of course beauty had to be adorned, and all that feathers and paint could do was done for these candidates for matrimony in high life. They also wore all the ornaments known to the time, rings on their fingers and bells on their toes. Anklets and wristlets and nose-quills made up the *tout ensemble*, and when a young buck went speculating and prospecting among those well-displayed fair ones, I imagine that his feelings were akin to those entertained by the young man of our day who interviews the belle of the period.

All this I learned as I approached the classic shades of Yainax, but when I reached them no traces were left of the by-gone feasts and great gatherings of the long ago. The butte stood there finely displayed against the sky, a grand monument of the past, rising out of the grassy valley—a picture of eternal silence. The scenes that have been enacted around it are preserved in history, and tradition says that sometimes bad blood ended in quarrel over the gambling games, and the tribes warred about the matters that arose in controversy. Now Yainax Valley is well fenced in, and the green sward, where thousands of ponies used to range during the times of trading and feasting, is plowed up and sowed to rye and turnips. Such is life! Modoc and Yahooskin and Klamath dwell there in peace, and have to ask a white man for a pass when they want to roam outside of the Yainax Valley. Wo is me, Alhama!

It rained a little during the night, and the next morning was stormy, but at an early hour the Modoc chiefs came riding into camp. They were attended by their young men; probably the matter was talked over, and the interest felt induced quite a number to be present. Sconches lives about fifteen miles up Sprague River, and has a small farm there in connection with his son Jim, who is a good hand to work. They have a fair lot of ponies, a yoke of work cattle, and farm implements. The agency furnishes wagons and tools when the Indians need more than what they personally own. The Sconches family are in rather fair circumstances, and are considered good citizens. The old man is hereditary chief of the Modocs, and has possessed a great influence, which has been impaired because he has always favored peace. That did not satisfy the Modoc Hotspurs, and in his old age Capt. Jack became their favorite, and has led them into all this trouble. Sconches is an old man, and has been head chief, I should judge from his story, for at least thirty years. He has a remarkable head, and once promised great physical strength. His head is of unusual size, his face is distinctively Indian, with a heavy lower jaw, his eye is bright and quick, and his look has none of the sneaking cunning that is so strongly visible in that of Capt. Jack. His expression is open and candid, and I confess to a considerable admiration for the old man. He wore a black felt hat and a long white blanket coat that almost enveloped his person. He had on vest and pants and wore moccasins. His garb was not fashionable in cut or color, but the old man looked comfortable, and was very dignified and manly in his appearance. He is from sixty to seventy years old and does not understand Chinook or English. His remarks were in answer to questions put by Mr. Applegate at my suggestion. I, of course, used English, though I had a partial knowledge of the Chinook jargon. Applegate spoke in that to the interpreter, and he translated to Sconches in his Modoc language. That, of course, made talk a slow business. Old Sconches sat in his chair, lighting his stone pipe occasionally, and filling it half and half with killikinnick and with natural leaf. The pipe is cut out of a black stone of slate formation, the bowl was rimmed with a thin band of gold, and the stem that receives the mouth-piece was banded with silver. In its travels it occasionally came round to us and we gave it a whiff or so, then it would pass to the eavesdroppers outside the window and was sure to come back to the old chief for a new filling after a brief absence.

I wish here to criticise what correspondents have written about the personal appearance of Capt. Jack. I was told before I saw Jack that he would be selected at sight as the leader, and that he was a very remarkable man in appearance. Such has been the description of correspondents, but I dissent from it decidedly. He is not as large or as well formed as others. His countenance is smooth and well-looking enough, but expresses intense cunning more than any other quality. There are several more remarkable-looking Indians in his tribe, but none look so wily, and it is no doubt due to his eloquence and his shrewdness that he is their chief. He is an intense liar and great politician, but he is not as remarkable-looking as either Sconches John or Scar-face Charley. Jack is very proud and conceited about his personal appearance, but Allen David, the Klamath chief, is much finer looking in every respect, and has better clothes for every day than Jack ever had.

Old Sconches appeared very frank, and plainly understood that he was to furnish what he could of Modoc story to be made into history. He became much interested in the matter and spoke in a very loud and earnest tone. The conversation was held in a small office-room, and I made notes as it proceeded. I will merely premise that Sconches was asked to tell what he knew of the past, and I condense his remarks as much as possible. Sconches spoke as follows:

"As far back as I remember the Indians occupied different valleys and were different bands, but the tradition is that once the Klamaths, Sprague Rivers, and Modocs were the same people. My father married here and lived with the Sprague River band at Yainax, but afterward moved to Lost River. He was the head chief of all the Modocs, as I was after him. I was a married man when my father died, and I became head chief. My village was on the west side of Lost River, not far from the lava beds. My father was a good man, and taught me to be truthful and peaceable like him. My father never saw a white man, but before white men came, Tom McKay, a half-breed, and a party that looked like the Mexicans, came through here trapping and hunting and trading for what we had to sell. He had a good heart and talked peace. They lived in buffalo-skin tents, and traded us beads and such things. We had plenty of bear-skins to sell in those days. We heard long before Boston men came here that they were in the Willamette country. Then they came into the Shasta and Rogue River country, and the Indians there stole their horses and told Modocs of it. Then the whites and Rogue Rivers had a war. That was when trappers and travelers went through them, and before the times when gold was dug. After that we saw wagons coming through our country from the East. They came to us through the Snake country, and the Snakes wounded some of them. We had no war then—that must have been 1846—but afterward we had war with the Bostons. A few of my men went to one of those wagons that had men wounded by the Snakes; they must have thought my people were the same. My men were unarmed and were fired on, and two were wounded, but got well. That was east of Clear Lake, on Willow Creek, (the same creek where Capt. Jack was captured. After that we heard that a Shasta Indian, who lived on Cottonwood with us, was hung at Yreka when the first men went there to dig gold. That made the Modocs mad. He talked to his people, but they would go to war, and attacked the emigrant train. There was a great excitement, and the Modocs grumbled very largely among themselves. The under chiefs wanted to fight. I told them it was right to fight in self-defense, but they attacked wagon-trains against my advice. The whites were coming in on the east and the west, and my people would not consent to keep peace. But that's nothing now. My people were many of them killed ever so long ago, and it was all the same as if they had killed themselves. There was one Summer when many white people were killed, (1852,) and my people lost very few. But then there came Bostons from Yreka, and they drove my people into a great cave in the rock country, when they threw powder down and tried to kill them all with smoke. I was not with them, but about that time my own wigwam was attacked, and I was shot in both legs and through this hand. [Here he showed a deformed hand, almost useless.] The white people did not kill my men in the cave because they got tired when my men were nearly dead, and went away. In those days I had many people, perhaps 300 warriors. The first year of war I only lost a few of my own family people, but there were many of my tribe killed. When the snows came the soldiers went away. Late the next year a great many soldiers came, and they killed many men and women on the land and on Tule Lake. They got canoes and followed us to the islands. About half my warriors were killed. For two years I fought the Bostons, and half my warriors were killed, but the whites came faster and faster, and after we had killed a great many of them they were like trees on the mountain. I saw it was no use, and I made peace, and have never fought since, but have tried to keep my people from war. The Indians had a talk with Ben. Wright on the island east of Tule Lake, and five days after again at Lost River Village. They talked for several days. All the bands of Modocs had men there to make peace. Indians thought there were more soldiers not far off. I read the hearts of the soldiers, and saw that something was wrong. Lay-lake, the Klamath chief, had come there, and I told him so. We both came away. I was angry at my people, because they would go to war. I saw that they did not mind what I said, and so I came away in the night, and they were killed by soldiers in the morning. I had gone alone to the soldier chief to try to make peace, but my people did not seem to care for that. I did not hear any Indian talk about killing Ben Wright's men, and did not think they intended to do so. As to Capt. Jack, I think some of the Klamaths who liked him made him believe he ought to be a chief. When Superintendent Huntington came first in 1863, he called Jack a chief, so as to get all the Modocs to make a treaty, because some of them wouldn't mind me."

George, a sub-chief of the Modocs, then made a speech, and, without any question being put, of his own mind, said as follows:

"I understand you want to know about Capt. Jack. We all know he was there when the treaty was made, and directly after they returned to their old country he assumed authority as chief on his own volition. I know all about Capt. Jack, and why he made up his mind to stay there, and not go on the reservation. It was all on account of white men's influence. I know myself that Squire Potter, Fairchild, Steele, and Judge Rosborough told him: 'You needn't pay any attention to that treaty, but your people can stay in your own country.' Steele talked most. Fairchild didn't say much. Rosborough was strong for their remaining in their own country. This was what made Capt. Jack and his men strong to resist Sconches' influence, and not go on the reservation. Squire Steele gave Capt. Jack a paper that said he was the chief. Black Jim wanted to be chief, so Jack made him one of his officers. Scar Face was no chief; he was only a warrior. I was with Jack then, and knew those things, for I was a sub-chief. When Meacham came he told Capt. Jack that he would give a paper, but Capt. Jack said: 'No! Squire Steele gave me a good paper and I want no other.' Steele has always said: 'You are my Indians; listen to my advice.' After we left the reservation in 1870 we went to Yreka. I was with Capt. Jack. Judge Rosborough said, in my presence: 'Show me everything they gave you then—blanket, hat, shoes, coat.' Capt. Jack told him: 'Meacham took my people to Klamath; we made rails; we had little to eat and were very hungry. He left us in charge of Capt. Knapp; he removed us to another place, and then from there again. The water was bad and frozen and hard to get.' Judge Rosborough told him that was too bad. Last Fall, after I had quit Capt. Jack, I was coming from Yreka and met Capt. Jack going to Yreka with all his people. I asked what they were going for, and he said it was not for nothing; his friends Steele and Rosborough at Yreka had sent him a paper to come there and they would secure their country for them, and there would be no danger of their being taken to any other place. They would have to pay $1 each for men, women, guns, and horses they possessed; seventy-five cents for boys; fifty cents each for saddles and girls; for dogs and babies, twenty-five cents each; and prostitutes were to contribute $2 each to the general fund, to secure the Modoc people a homestead. [When George said this the Klamath interpreter winked at us and said, *sotto voce*: 'They are the most important part of the tribe.' He said it in Chinook.] Jack told me further that his Yreka tyees said: 'You can live this year in Indian houses; next year you can have Boston houses. You will fare better than any of the Indians. They will never take you to the Agency or to Yainax. Klamath reservation will be broken up, and the Indians then taken out of the country.'"

My letter is becoming too long, and I must abbreviate the further remarks of old Sconches, who took up the same topic, and said Jack talked so to him, and said his advisers were in Yreka. He had always understood these things to be as George had told them. Sconches went on to say that he had never taken any such message to Jack as he told Gen. Davis Allen David sent by him. When he went to see the Peace Commissioners his brother Sconches John put $20 in gold in his hand when he shook hands with him. He never received the $20 Hooker Jim said he gave him; never saw any of them in secret to have any talk. The old man seemed to meet every issue boldly, and I was prepossessed in his favor.

Charley Riddle, another sub-chief, spoke exactly as George did about the influence of the Yreka men over Capt. Jack, and gave similar evidence from his own experience, for he was with Capt. Jack at that time. It seems that Jack had a letter from Steele, making the proposition to pay the tax which has been referred to, to pay expense of locating homesteads, and a copy of it was taken for reference. So the Indian's story seems sustained. George and Charley Riddle were with Jack for a while, and afterward returned to the reservation at old Sconches' request. Sconches told of his many visits to his people, to induce their return to the reservation, and how his life was threatened when he did so. He was instrumental in getting 100 of them to return, much to Jack's disgust.

Since my return from Yainax, I have seen Allen David, head Chief of the Klamaths, who denies that he had sent any messages of encouragement to Capt. Jack. He said he wanted to hear Capt. Jack tell his story, and would speak not a word until Capt. Jack had finished. Allen David is a fine-looking man, particularly so; wears good clothes, and is the most of a man of any Indian I have seen hereabouts, but more of him hereafter.

I had no acquaintance until lately at Yreka, where I met Squire Steele, who seems to have the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. I have no reason to judge him harshly, or desire to misrepresent him, and give the evidence of these Indians for what it is worth. There is a fearful responsibility on some persons for exercising a bad and illegal influence over these Modocs, and I shall not hesitate to tell all the facts that bear on that subject, and let the world judge for itself. Up to this time about eighty-six victims of Modoc murder and warfare have died, and nearly eighty have been wounded and many of them are maimed for life. If this has been because evil influences have operated to make the Modocs defy the Government and repudiate their treaty obligations, the world should be able to judge for itself where the responsibility must rest.

Toledo, Ohio, has been supporting eighteen exclusively German schools out of its common school fund, and the citizens begin to think there ought to be a change.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

A STATE PARK.

REPORT OF THE STATE PARK COMMISSIONERS—THE ADIRONDACK REGION—VALUABLE INFORMATION.

We present to-day the report of the State Park Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the expediency of converting the region commonly known as the Adirondack region, into a State park. The report is signed by ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, President, and others of the Commission, and was presented to the Legislature on the last day of its sitting, and has only just been made public. An important and one of the principal features embraced in this report is involved in the question of water supply. Nearly all of the available water falling into the Hudson below Albany is the surface drainage of a settled and well-farmed region. Even the Croton water, for which superiority has been claimed, fails at times to meet either the desires or approbation of our citizens. As has been remarked by a member of the Commission, it is not possible to protect from defilement the waters flowing through a settled country. "Every storm washes the fields and carries to the streams in solution the strength of the manures of the agriculturist, and much dissolved mineral water from the plowed soil of the fields, and from a water-shed over which the public has no control." The trees are cut away to the water's edge, and the shallow streams, lacking volume and depth, become nauseous and slimy with a growth of decaying vegetable organisms. The streams of the forest, however, are sheltered from the sun, and, with ample supply, afford a head of water that will subserve all the purposes of a great aqueduct. The commission believes that it is necessary to provide for the protection of the wilderness, with a view to ultimate utilization of this water supply. The benefits to be derived are of paramount importance, extending not only to the metropolis, which, with its steady growth, will require greater resources, but including the entire line of the Hudson River Valley, the numerous towns and cities of which may be expected to share in the benefits and to unite in the expense of any undertaking based upon the ideas set forth by the commission. It is proper to remark that the survey of the Adirondack region, undertaken and so successfully carried out by Verplanck Colvin, is to be extended and prosecuted more exhaustively during the present season, and we may reasonably anticipate therefrom results of great scientific interest to the lovers of sport, to all who are interested in a public pleasure ground at a minimum of expense, and to those of our citizens who look for the consummation of projects destined not only to advantage and distinguish the State, but beneficial to a large portion of the community.

THE REPORT.

The following is a brief synopsis of the report:

The Commissioners, after a careful consideration of the projected forest park, with its practical bearing upon the interests of the people of the whole State, are of the opinion that the protection from wanton destruction of a great portion of the timbered regions lying within the Counties of Lewis, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Herkimer, and Hamilton is absolutely and immediately required. They do not favor the creation of an expensive and exclusive park for mere purposes of recreation, but, condemning such suggestions, recommend the preservation of the timber as a measure of political economy. The conclusion that the permanent preservation of a large portion of this forest is necessary, they say, is based upon numerous considerations intimately connected with the great business interests of the State. A lengthy description is then given of the region in which the forest is situated. The ancient Cough-sa-gra-ge, the beaver-hunting country of the Indian Six Nations, now known as the Adirondack Wilderness, covers the mountainous region of Northern New-York. The northern portion of the County of Hamilton is the wilderness, while the western portion of Essex County contains the most elevated lands and the highest mountains of the State. From Lake Champlain on the east, the Mohawk River on the south, the Black River on the west, and St. Lawrence on the north, the land slopes upward toward the wilderness, and the surfaces of the principal lakes on this elevated land are from 1,500 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. Game is abundant in the forest, the deer, bear, and panther finding shelter therein. Only a few settlements have as yet been formed in this wild territory, although numerous attempts have been made to recover and cultivate it, all of which have signally failed. Potatoes and oats are produced in certain locations, but the soil in general is poor and barren, the forests being the only surface-wealth of the region. The mineral wealth of the region is limited to iron, which exists in remarkable purity and in enormous quantities. Great activity in iron manufacture is at present exhibited near Lake Champlain, at Port Henry, Mineville, Elizabethtown, Black Brook, and Dannemora.

Vast portions of the wilderness are owned and controlled by the lumber interest, which, with that of the tanners, is likely to be most immediately affected by the creation of a State forest park. The tanneries which are scattered along the margin of the wilderness require great supplies of bark, and therefore aid in the rapid destruction of the forest. At different times charters have been granted for building railroads through this region, which alone could develop the mineral wealth of the district, but most of those lines were hopelessly abandoned. Of those the "Adirondack Company's Railroad" is the principal one. This company now hold more than 250,000 acres originally obtained from the Government, in 1855, by the Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor Railroad, at the cost of five cents an acre. Over 200 acres of this grant are situated in Hamilton and Essex Counties. The Commissioners quote from the minutes of the Land Office to show that the wild lands of this region are of very little value, a single acre of farming land valued at $100 being worth 2,000 acres at five cents an acre. The area of the wilderness is estimated as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Hamilton Co.	750,000	Franklin County	300,000
Herkimer County	350,000	Essex County	200,000
Lewis County	60,000	Warren County	30,000
St. Lawrence Co.	40,000		
Total			1,730,000

About 834,480 acres, or 1,303 square miles, are upon the Hudson River side of the mountain divide which separates the head waters of that river from the streams flowing to the St. Lawrence. This would be the approximate area of the region which would be required for the purposes of the forest park, in case it should be determined that the preservation of the forests covering and protecting the sources of the Hudson is all that is necessary for that purpose. The following is a statement of all the lands now owned by the State and remaining unsold:

County.	General Fund. Acres.	School Fund. Acres.
Clinton	8,315	3,027
Essex	2,824	9,954
Franklin	1	180
Hamilton	7,397	3,558
Herkimer	780	26
St. Lawrence	....	66
Warren	645	3,081
Total	19,962	19,892

The Commissioners state the considerations which have brought them to the conclusion that these great forests should be permanently preserved. The question of the water supply in the navigable rivers and in the streams that supply the canals which afford water-power to mills and manufacturers is treated at much length, and this question involves the consideration of the rain-fall. The position of the State of New-York, in a geographical point of view is then alluded to as the most remarkable water-shed of the eastern half of North America; and they add that the State is indebted for that water supply which has created our canals, which are the wealth of so many manufactories. They believe that the great Adirondack forest has a powerful influence upon the rainfall, winds, temperature, and general climatology of the State. The influence of large forests do not increase the annual rainfall, but cause a distribution of the rain in frequent showers throughout the year, while their absence induce drouths, followed by sudden and tremendous storms which are the origin of disastrous floods. Instances are given of the evil results of forest slaughter in France, in the periodic floods which devastate some of the agricultural districts. Upon the Hudson River they believe the destruction of the Adirondack forest would have a calamitous effect. The opinions of Humboldt, De Saussure, Herschel, and others are given in connection with the influence of large forests upon the rain-fall and general temperature of a country; and after giving several instances where the destruction of forests were severely felt in this respect they conclude that the cutting down of a forest covering the sources of a stream or river by exposing the moist earth, the springs, rills, and brooks to evaporation, diminishes the supply of water in these streams. The mass of mankind do not see or fully comprehend that the rivers flowing down past them are forever flowing up hill to the clouds in a state of evaporation. Like an endless wire rope moving over pulleys in some deep mine, the water descends in the stream only to return. Destroy a pulley and the slack-rope stops, catches, and perhaps is broken. Destroy the forests, and the rain first ceases to descend, then falls suddenly in torrents, which are succeeded by hot blasting drouths. Having shown that the forests preserve and protect the springs, the Commissioners argue that no man has the right to cut away these forests and divert by evaporation the water they protect, any more than he has to conduct it away for his own selfish purposes by canal or tube. Those below him upon the stream, the mill-owner, the farmer, and his cattle are as much entitled to the water as the lumberman is to the timber; and when we find individuals managing their property in a reckless and selfish manner, without regard to the vested rights of others, it becomes the duty of the State to interfere and provide a remedy. The supply of timber which a State possesses within its own limits is one of the measures of its wealth. The lumber trade of New-York was among its earliest sources of income, and our people will have cause ever to regret the hour when that trade shall cease to exist. It might appear that the absorption of all this vast forest (practically the only lumber region now remaining in the State) into a State Park would amount to the immediate annihilation of that trade. The Commissioners wish the Park to be eminently a timber preserve and reserve. In addition to these considerations of political economy there were social and moral reasons which render the preservation of the forest advisable. Its effect upon the general healthfulness of the State was very great. It was well known that the general clearing away of the forests in this country has had a tendency to raise the temperature, which in Summer reaches such a height as to be barely endurable, and in our large cities these extreme heats acting upon garbage and cesspools, often gave rise to cholera and other epidemics. The Commissioners close their report with some remarks on the healthfulness of this forest region as a Summer resort, and urging the importance to the State of the question under their consideration, they recommend that the wild lands now held by the State be retained until the matter is finally decided.

THE CHOLERA IN NASHVILLE.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Union & American* of the 2nd inst. gives the following incomplete review of the daily mortality from cholera in that city since June 7. There were a few deaths from this disease in the last week of May and the first week in June, of which it has no record. The mortality since then has been as follows:

	Whites.	Colored.	Total.		Whites.	Colored.	Total.
June 7	11	10	21	June 21	20	39	59
8	8	10	18	22	22	31	53
9	7	11	18	23	11	26	37
10	5	6	11	24	10	19	29
11	6	9	15	25	12	13	25
12	7	4	11	26	7	17	24
13	5	10	15	27	10	10	20
14	2	10	12	28	5	7	12
15	10	15	25	29	8	16	24
16	4	10	14	30	4	6	10
17	20	24	44	July 1	8	8	16
18	11	21	32				
19	8	22	30	Total	244	403	647
20	23	49	72				

Commenting upon these figures the *Union & American* says further:

"In addition to these a considerable number of negroes died in the suburbs, and were buried in vacant lands near the city by parties of their own color, without applying to our regular undertakers. We have heard of fifty-three being buried in one place; not more than a fourth or third procured coffins from the undertakers. The cases thus occurring of which no account is had, added to those who died previous to the 7th of June, it is thought will bring the number fully up to 750, thus showing that the mortality of this year has been fully equal in number to that of 1866, while the death-rate according to the population has been considerably larger. We may call this pestilence by whatever name may suit the fancy, but the record shows that it has been more virulent than that which scourged our city so terribly in 1866. Thus we find that from the 7th to the 30th of September in that year, both days inclusive, the number who died from cholera was 659. This year, during the corresponding days in June, there were 631 deaths from cholera, of which the undertakers have a record, and then we know of from thirty to thirty-five negroes buried at one place who are not included in any undertaker's count. This clearly shows a greater mortality this year. It is also probable that a greater number were attacked this year who recovered, than in 1866. We have heard this suggested by persons in whose judgment we have a good deal of confidence. This disease has followed the old cholera track in its former visits to this city, and its greatest mortality has been in the belt in which the largest mortality resulted from previous visits, showing conclusively that there must be something local which invites the pestilence to revel in the lower portions of the city, where the water is unquestionably bad, and the sewerage of such inferior character as scarcely to deserve the name. These facts establish the other fact that we have had cholera here in its worst form—a cholera that kills equal to anything of Asiatic extraction."

TIDE-WATER RECEIPTS.

The Albany *Argus* says that the quantity of flour, wheat, corn, and barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in June in the years 1872 and 1873 was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
1872	1,500	122,100	1,290,700
1873	3,700	587,600	668,600
Increase	2,200	Inc. 465,500	Dec. 622,100

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th ult., inclusive, during the years 1872 and 1873, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1872	32,200	1,682,800	6,516,600	401,500
1873	52,100	3,556,700	3,518,100	22,200
Inc.	19,900	Inc. 1,873,900	Dec. 2,998,500	Dec. 379,300

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase equal to 394,680 barrels flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of June, in the years indicated:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Canal opened.	April 24.	May 13.	May 15.
Flour, barrels	78,700	32,200	52,100
Wheat, bushels	4,328,300	1,682,800	3,556,700
Corn, bushels	4,258,000	6,516,600	3,518,100
Barley, bushels	40,100	401,500	22,200
Oats, bushels	999,600	1,561,200	810,400
Rye, bushels	46,200	203,100	293,100
Malt, bushels	265,000	254,700	222,200
Feed, pounds	1,679,500	2,160,700	2,080,600

THE JUNE DROUTH.

The following statement of the rain-fall by inches during June for several years past, as recorded at Dudley Observatory, has been obtained by the Albany *Express*:

Years.	Inches.	Years.	Inches.
1865	3.04	1870	7.48
1866	4.51	1871	7.25
1867	4.57	1872	4.68
1868	3.64	1873	1.42
1869	4.57		

The *Express* says: "The records of the Observatory date back many years, and authorities which give the rain-fall for every month and year of the present century, do not show a June as dry as this has been. Its effect upon agriculture has been most disastrous; the hay crop is almost ruined, while oats and rye, and even corn, look very poorly, but if we have plenty of moisture during July these will revive, and the crop in this vicinity be as large as it has been in many previous years."

IRRIGATION IN THE WEST.

California, Colorado, and Wyoming are vigorously agitating the subject of irrigation, and strong efforts will be made to induce Congress to grant aid to secure a general system of irrigation throughout the States and Territories lying on either side of the Rocky Mountains, where such is needed. A convention of those interested in the matter was recently held in Denver, at which a resolution was adopted recommending the holding of a general convention in San Francisco some time in September, to take the subject into consideration, and requesting the attendance of delegations from California, Nevada, New-Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado, and such other States and Territories as may feel interested. The Surveyor General of Wyoming, who is one of the leading spirits in the movement, is now engaged in the collection of reliable data relating to the subject, and for this purpose is obtaining an accurate measurement of the amount of water in all the principal streams of Wyoming and Colorado, and the area of country which requires, and which they are capable of, irrigating. Upon this topic the San Francisco *Bulletin* speaks thus:

This State has its share of land needing some artificial means of irrigation to bring it under cultivation, and requires the introduction of a system of canals and reservoirs for the economy and utilization of the flow of its watersheds. In the midland and northern counties the lakes and rivers will afford an abundant supply of water to irrigate all the available farming land in their vicinity, when conducted in properly-constructed canals. In the counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and San Diego, the volume of surface water is inadequate, even with the strictest economy, to irrigate the land susceptible of cultivation when systematically irrigated. An abundant supply can be obtained, however, by the construction of dams across the mountain streams, from the bed-rock up, so as to force the underground currents to the surface, (the greater part of the drainage of that section of the State finding its way to the sea underground;) by the construction of vast reservoirs in the mountain ranges for the storing of Winter rains, and for which purpose they seem to have been specially designed by nature, and by the sinking of artesian wells. It is by a system of reservoirs constructed in its mountain districts, for the collection and storage for Summer use of the Winter rains, that agriculture is sustained in Ceylon, the most productive of the spice islands of the Indian Ocean, and which, without such a system, would be little better than a barren waste.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* believes that there are more youths receiving military educations in the South at the present time than in the North, and it calls it a remarkable fact. It says: "There are very few private military institutions in the Northern States. West Point, therefore, embraces a larger number of the youth who receive military educations at the North. We see in an account of the proceedings which took place at West Point (graced with the President and the Secretary of War) there were but forty-one graduates. We are satisfied that there are several times as many graduates, this year, from the different military institutions in the Southern States. The military institution at Lexington, Va., alone, vies with West Point in the number of its graduates. There always has been in our Southern youth a greater propensity for military education than in the youths of the North. The reason might be that the Northern people cherished most trade and commerce; but the Southern people being almost exclusively agricultural in their pursuits—raised to the horse and gun—looked to military life as most congenial to their pursuits and tastes. Hence, before the late war almost every State in the South had a military institution; whilst there were a great number of private institutions of a similar character. Reconstruction wiped them out; but we are glad to see that in all the Southern States military schools are being re-established.

A BELLIGERENT WILD CAT.

California papers, when they attempt to publish a story about the doings of wild beasts, generally leave very little room for embellishment. One such story is thus told by the San Luis Obispo *Tribune* of June 21:

We learn that an unusual and very exciting contest took place at the ranch of Ramon Feliz, on the Morra Creek, about fourteen miles from this place, one morning last week. It seems that Mr. Feliz, shortly after getting up in the morning, went out to feed his stock, and that soon after he was startled by the cries of his wife and family. Running to the house, he found a large wild cat had seized his youngest child, an infant, by the back of the neck, and was making off with it. After a severe struggle he succeeded in rescuing it, the cat making its escape. Some time after the excitement had subsided, an Indian boy about eighteen years old, went out to bring in some horses that had been staked out over night some distance from the house. He had been gone but a few minutes when the family was again aroused by the cries of the boy, who came rushing toward the house yelling like a madman, with the identical cat that had caused the first disturbance firmly seated upon his back, with his teeth embedded in the back of his neck. Another desperate battle ensued, which resulted in favor of the cat, which successfully cleaned out the whole Feliz family, killed their two dogs, and retreated in good order to the House of E. M. Howe, under which he ensconced himself, defying all efforts to dislodge him until night, when it escaped unscathed. The wounds received by the Indian boy were quite severe, and the good people, fearing that the cat was mad, thought it best to scarify the wounds, which they did by heating a crowbar, the only implement about the premises that would answer the purpose. We understand that, considering the ordeal of scratching, biting and singeing the boy passed through, he is doing remarkably well and will be all right again in a few days.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Of some of the ladies whose assistance has been asked for in restoring Independence Hall, Philadelphia, to its original appearance, the *Ledger* of that city thus speaks: "The list of names of the Thirteen, approved by the Mayor, is historical throughout, and a large addition of historic names could have been made but for the limit of 'thirteen.' Of course, quite a number had to be omitted, and this will account for the non-appearance of names like that of Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, whose earnest labors in behalf of the Centennial, as well as her descent from Benjamin Franklin, suggest here as a most appropriate one. Among some of the most zealous and patriotic collectors of memorial relics of our Revolutionary struggle, there are many ladies living outside of this city whose services should be solicited. It can hardly be deemed invidious to name the Misses Quincy, of Boston; their name is of itself a passport to every organization meant to renew the early history of our Union. The *Memoir of Mrs. Josiah Quincy*, prepared by the filial devotion and industry of her daughters, is one of the best of our biographies of famous American women. Inheriting from their father, Josiah Quincy, his love of real relics of American history, they have also sacredly preserved many of the objects of interest which were presented to him during his long and honored life. The gorget or breastplate worn by Washington is in their custody, and it is one of the most interesting souvenirs connected with his name in private hands. The Misses Gibbs, of New-York, also represent one of the Revolutionary families, and their collection of relics, loaned to the New-York Sanitary Fair, was large and curious. To insure success, aid must be sought from all parts of the country, and the appeal will certainly receive a hearty response.

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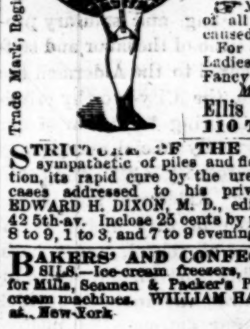

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—City and County of New-York, ss.—STEWART BROWN and JAMES M. BROWN, as trustees under the last will and testament of Samuel Nicholson, deceased, plaintiffs, against ANN MARIA MULLIGAN, individually, and as administratrix of John Nicholson, deceased; Martha Mulligan, James Crozier Nicholson, Anna Maria Woods, (wife of William H. Woods,) individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Henry H. K. Nicholson, deceased; Henry Hamilton Nicholson, Anna Rosamond Nicholson, and Rosanna, (widow of said Henry H. K. Nicholson,) Emily Caroline Nicholson, Eliza Nicholson, individually and as executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert George Nicholson, deceased; William Moorehead, as executor and trustee under the last mentioned will, and Joseph Stuart, as administrator of the said Robert George Nicholson, with the will annexed; Ellen Nicholson, individually and as executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of William Nicholson, (the younger,) deceased; James Torrens, as executor and trustee under the last mentioned will, and James M. Brown as administrator of the said William Nicholson, deceased, with the will annexed; William Nicholson, John Nicholson, Samuel Nicholson, Helen Cordelia Nicholson, George Nicholson, Ann Eliza Nicholson, and Alice Emily Nicholson, Elizabeth Nicholson, the widow of John Nicholson, deceased; James Torrens, and the Rev. Edward Perry Brooke, as the executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Ann Nicholson, deceased, defendants. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the County Court-house in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 7, 1873.

JAMES P. LOWREY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 61 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the said City, on the 24th day of June, 1873.

JAMES P. LOWREY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

je28-1aw6w8

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY made in a cause, Haslam against Cron, 1870, H. No. 11, for the administration of the estate of BETTY OLWANT, late of Bolton, in Lancashire, in England, spinster, who died intestate, any persons claiming to be children of THOMAS CATTERALL OLWANT, who about the year 1800 went to reside in some part of America; or claiming to be the legal personal representatives of any such children, who died after 9th June, 1869, and also all persons claiming to be JOHN OLWANT BEWSHER, or WILLIAM BEWSHER, both of whom, up to the year 1856, resided in Lancashire, in England, or claiming to be the legal personal representative or representatives of the said John Olwant Bewsher or William Bewsher, in case they, or either of them died after 9th June, 1869, are by their solicitors, on or before the 1st day of November, 1873, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of His Honor, the Vice Chancellor, Sir James Bacon, situate at No. 11 New-square, Lincoln Inn, London, in England; or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree: Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1873, at 12 of the clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 17th day of June, 1873.

JOSHUA BIRD ALLEN, Chief Clerk.

Thomas Johnston, No. 5 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, Middlesex; Agent for Messrs. R. & T. H. Winder, of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, England, plaintiff's solicitors.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—CHRISTINA SHARP WYLIE, plaintiff, against EMILIAN STILWELL, Silas M. Stilwell, Jr., Fanny N. Stilwell, Burritt Shepard, Mary J. Shepard, Francis N. Shepard, Mary N. Shepard, Robert N. Shepard, William Shimmin, Francis N. Shimmin, S. Penn English, Georgianna B. English, Joseph M. Taylor, Sarah S. Taylor, Mary N. Bergh, Ann Eliza Humphries, (formerly Ann Eliza Bergh,) Alexander S. Johnson, as Trustee for Ann Eliza Humphries, (formerly Ann Eliza Bergh,) George W. Humphries, and Horatio N. Humphries, defendants.—Amended summons for relief. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 49 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 15, 1873.

SILAS A. BRADLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1873.—Dated New-York City, May 29, 1873.

SILAS A. BRADLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

my31-1aw6w8*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY of New-York.—HENRY TETLOW against E. GUTHMAN.—Summons for money.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, at his office in the new Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 287 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for $338 84, with interest thereon from May 21, 1872, besides costs.—Dated April 24, 1873.

C. J. G. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 287 Broadway, New-York.

Take notice that the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1873, at his office in the new Court-house in said City.—Dated May 23, 1873.

C. J. G. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

my24-1aw7w8*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERIKA MEYER, plaintiff, against ISIDORE MEYER, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 87 Centre-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 27, 1873.

HOWE & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of May, 1873.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1873.

HOWE & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

je7-1aw6w8*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—ALDEN S. SWAN, plaintiff, against GEORGE WOODS RICE and JOHN W. DAVIS, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 322 Broadway, New-York City, within six days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 16, 1873.

STEELE & BOYD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 322 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York on the 18th day of June, 1873.

STEELE & BOYD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 322 Broadway.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JUDITH GUGGENHEIM, plaintiff, against GOTTLIEB GUGGENHEIM, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 87 Centre-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HOWE & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of June, 1873. Dated New-York, June 6, 1873.

HOWE & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

je7-1aw6w8*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. VAN DERZEE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William L. Van Derzee, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of July, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of June, 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je28-1aw3w8*

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JOHN McDONOUGH, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a chattel mortgage, I will expose for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of July, 1873, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer-st., 252 Grecian chairs, 252 Derby chairs, sixteen chair covers, matting, chandeliers, globes, iron work, drop curtains, carpenter riggers in lofts on stage, ropes, chairs, screens, washing-tubs and plumbing work, dressing-rooms, decorations, private boxes, ornaments and fixtures; also a lease of said premises.

JOHN McDONOUGH, City Marshal, Attorney for Mortgagee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1873.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN CANTON AND COIR MATTINGS, Burlaps, Canvas Cloths, Cassimeres, Robes, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss K. Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—CIGARETTE, THE LITTLE LEOPARD OF FRANCE—Miss Amy Stone.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BEAUX OF NEW-YORK.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—The Di Cesnola collection from Cyprus.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10

The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2

The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.. 3

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Families or other subscribers leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at $1 per month.*

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Dr. RUSSELL sends us another interesting letter from Vienna, which will be found in our columns to-day. The letter from England, in reference to the Shah, is from Mr. H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, another celebrated special correspondent, whose letters from Poland in 1862-63 may, perhaps, be remembered by some of our readers. We hope that Mr. EDWARDS will be the means of adding to the interest of these pages from time to time.

This morning the doctors will have their hands pretty full in attending to the accidents which happened yesterday. Numberless little boys were severely burned, a good many horses were frightened, some very bad fire-works were let off in the parks, and, altogether, the day was one long to be remembered by those who "celebrated" it—especially by the patients in the hospitals. If the City authorities, instead of devoting $10,000 to the purchase of worthless fire-works, had spent the money in providing good amusements in the Central Park for the young folks, and wound up with a really good "pyrotechnic display" in the evening, they would have shown more sense. The day was hot enough to satisfy a salamander, and people who were able to put a few miles between themselves and the City may congratulate themselves upon their good luck. Here the tumult, from Thursday night to Saturday morning, was enough to make one pray for temporary deafness as the greatest of earthly blessings.

We give this morning as a matter of some current interest, the report by a Nashville paper of the deaths from the disease supposed to be cholera in that city from the 7th of June to the 1st of July. The disease was most fatal during the eleven days, between the 17th and 27th. During this time the deaths were at the rate of thirty-five a day, and of these the deaths of whites were scarcely more than one-third. The greatest mortality was, in Nashville, as it always is everywhere with diseases of this character, in the dirtiest parts of the town and among the most uncleanly of the inhabitants.

Among the "accidents" yesterday were, of course, many in which half-grown young men hurt themselves severely. For these we have not much sympathy. But all will feel for those who were, without fault of their own, victims of the absurd use of powder. In some cases ball-cartridges were recklessly fired, in one a cannon was loaded with small stones, in another with buckshot. This was wicked and ought to be criminal, and we hope severe penalties can be imposed for the injuries inflicted. Surely there should be some way of breaking up a foolish practice which has nothing to recommend it, and which every year does so much serious harm.

Gen. BUTLER made a characteristic speech yesterday at a temperance meeting. He devoted himself in part to national and in part to local topics. He made a very intemperate use of the temperance question, and delivered a sharp philippic against the present State administration of Massachusetts, the head of which, he suggested, had been guilty of "perjury," to say nothing of favoring the rich at the expense of the poor. He left his hearers to infer that when he is Governor things will be managed differently, as no doubt they will be. But his hearers were not inclined to accept general statements. They badgered him with a written pledge, and with cruelly pertinent questions, which the great would-be Governor was obliged to parry as long as he could, and then to run away from, followed by shouts of derision. In national affairs, the counsel of OAKES AMES undertook a general denunciation of railway monopolists, who seemed to him to fulfill the "definition of an aristocracy in its worst sense." We may now expect to see the railway men give up their money, and devote the rest of their lives to penitential deeds of charity. Mr. BUTLER was not, however, without a grain of sense in his treatment of the railroad question. He proposed, as a remedy for all existing evils, to treat the roads as highways, free to all to run their cars on them as they can agree, with a proper tribunal in case of disagreement; and to the common objection that the roads could not manage the cars of so many different owners, he shrewdly replied the roads do do that now in the case of the various special freight lines, and what they do for monopolists they can do, or be made to do, for the general public.

The formal ceremony of giving possession to the Commissioners of the grounds for the Centennial Exposition was gone through yesterday at Philadelphia, and the general preliminary regulations were announced. "Every nation of the earth" is invited to be represented, and the dates at which entries can be made and goods received are published. The Commissioners have taken ample time for preparation, and are resolved to do all in their power to make the Exposition, in the words of the President, "a grand success."

A WORD TO THE ALDERMEN.

It is not strange that everywhere among honest and thoughtful men the question is being asked, "Why do not the Aldermen act upon the Mayor's nominations for Police Justices?" The people have a right to ask this question, and it is time the Aldermen gave an answer. There are reasons for the long and needless delay of so many weeks in filling the places under the new Police Justices bill not wholly creditable to the officers most affected—not wholly free from suspicion; reasons which are not, in the theory of the law, the private secrets of those officers and their confidants; reasons which the public welfare and public duty demand should be made as public as the great interests which they involve and imperil. The passage of the Police Justices bill was a great reform, and the people will not consent to be cheated of the fruits of their victory through the intrigue or corruption of any conspiracy of officials.

The Mayor, as if demoralized by selecting such men as MATSELL and CHARLICK, after long delay sent in barely two names for Police Justices—the one, of a person of whom nothing in particular could be said against him, the other of a person of whom nothing in particular could be said for him. Then there was another long delay, when eight more nominations, and most of them good, were sent in. A week to consider these names was not unreasonable. By a longer delay the Aldermen, as the ruling majority, put themselves wholly in the wrong. The time has come when any further delay in voting on these nominations will be a clear breach of duty, calling for public action. Aldermen should not be surprised if many people think there is a great deal of bartering and bargaining as to who are to be justices and clerks, in which considerations quite aside from personal merit are not lost sight of. It is plain that the longer the delay the more such rumors will increase and be believed. The relief from all this is prompt and honest action on the nominations.

Will the people be without remedy, if the Mayor, the Aldermen, or the intriguing majority of that body spend the whole Summer—all the rest of the year—in bargaining, adjournments, conspiracies, and delays? Can the existing police justices defeat this great reform? Can they and a few Aldermen cheat the people of the fruits of their victory by co-operation and connivance to do nothing, or only what is bad? Aldermen KOCH, MCCAFFERTY and KEHR must be prepared to be held to the serious responsibility which their action justly imposes upon them. Their plea that they regard the law as unconstitutional is utterly indefensible and revolutionary, and will not divert inquiry into other reasons. It is presumptuous, absurd, and unprecedented for them to assume to review the constitutional judgment of the Legislature and the Governor.

Thanks to some salutary provisions of the new charter, the people are not wholly without a remedy. If they cannot compel the nomination or confirmation of the best men, they can at least find out and expose the reason why bad men are nominated and why neither good men nor bad men are confirmed. They can open the budget of official secrets; they can find out what combinations have been formed, what secret meetings have been held, what existing police justices have attended them and promised aid, what secret hopes of gain, and what pledges have delayed Aldermanic action thus far—if such causes have delayed that action. The luxury of truth and the shame of exposure are at least within our power. For a section of the charter provides that "*any Alderman* or other officer of the Corporation or person, (which of course includes a police justice and a partisan broker,) on the application of any five citizens, who are tax-payers, may be summarily examined under oath at the Chambers of the Supreme Court" concerning "any *delinquency* charged in the affidavit" of such five citizens "touching the office, or the discharge or *neglect* of duty" in respect to such office on the part of any such officer. The examination may be extended not only to all neglects of duty of which the officer is charged in the affidavit as being himself guilty, but to the particulars of all delinquencies of which it is charged "he has knowledge or information." All false swearing is made perjury. The proceedings may be continued from day to day, and "other witnesses" may be compelled to attend and submit to examination. Every refusal to attend or to answer questions is a contempt of Court, and may be punished by summary imprisonment.

Under such sweeping and salutary provisions as these, a tithe of the labor and self-sacrifice which secured to the Aldermen the power of giving to the City worthy criminal Magistrates will bring to the bar of our highest court every City official, every party schemer, every mercenary agent and confidant of conspiring Aldermen and police justices, where each in turn and in detail may be compelled to reveal, under oath, all the secrets of his part in, and all his information concerning the influences which have so long kept our detested old justices upon the Bench, and thus insulted public opinion, which requires that better men should be put in their places.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The spectacle of the thousands of very poor children enjoying the pleasures of THE TIMES picnics has called up in many minds serious thoughts as to the great class which these youthful bands represent. It is true that many of these children are already under discipline and instruction in the Industrial Schools. But many, also, share in these excursions who know nothing of school, church, or any of the instruments of civilization. They are the floating waifs of the City—the "wharf rats" as the police call them, the nameless and homeless little ones who sleep wherever fortune finds them, until chance or good Providence directs them to some Children's Lodging-house. They grow up to form the class which has made New-York a terror to the virtuous and orderly—the youthful rowdies, burglars, and vagabonds. Within the past year two of this peculiar fraternity—the street-boys matured—have stained their hands with murder, NIXON and SHARKEY; and many others have done great damage to property.

It is true that the children's charities of the City accomplish an immense amount of good, both in improving this class of youth, and in preventing their growth. Without these charities we should have had now an army of petty thieves and young burglars infesting the City, and endangering still more our lives and properties. But it is evident that something more even than the most skillfully-devised charity is needed to arrest the evil. The difficulty and danger lie in these facts: The homeless and destitute youth of this City, after the first bitter taste of poverty can very easily earn money. The wages or earnings of street trades in New-York would be incredible to a European. A bright lad of twelve years will often earn $2 a day at blackening boots. The stupidest can make his half a dollar. Few street children, girls or boys, from eight to twelve, will carry home at night less than six shillings a day. In the beginning they may often suffer from poverty, but they soon learn how to make a fair living for themselves. So attractive are the profits of these street employments that they are continually receiving accessions from all parts—and sometimes the new members by no means belong to the poorest class.

The great evil of these trades is that they prevent education, break up moral training, and carry the little girls and boys to ignorance, crime, and vagabondism. To mitigate these evils and prevent them in many cases, the Boys' and Girls' Lodging-houses step in, and by the excellent order they enforce, the cleanliness they demand, their systematic instruction in school, their religious influences, and their wise plans of emigration, they are constantly saving great numbers of the street boys and girls. But there is a class outside of them which nothing but law can reach. And to be effective it should be a law for compulsory education. There is not the slightest reason why any child in New-York, however poor, should grow up without education. Each petty vagabond and street trader should be forced to attend school a half session each day. Every boy or girl can afford it and still make a living. And the parents who are too indifferent, or lazy, or greedy to be willing to educate their children, should be made to do so. Not a boy should be on the streets, who could not show evidence that he attended school somewhere. Regular school instruction breaks up vagabond modes of life. It turns a vagrant into a worker. It gives, or tends to give, steady, industrious habits. It withdraws a child from the companionship of the idle and vicious. The children, also, who are incorrigibly truant and vagabond would then be brought under law, and be put in children's asylums or farm-schools. A well-executed school law would change the face of New-York streets, and break up this now apparently incorrigible youthful vagrancy, and childish criminality.

New-York is singularly indifferent in regard to compulsory education. Even the crying evil of uneducated factory children has never yet been remedied, though each session of the Legislature witnesses a new effort to reform it. The greatest evil of uneducated street children in this City has yet to be grappled with. Who will begin this struggle?

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA.

Some rather remarkable figures about the trade of China with foreign countries have been prepared by the British Secretary of Legation at Pekin. These are summarized in the Pall Mall *Gazette* of recent date, and suggest the following comparisons: Great Britain and her dependencies are by far the largest dealers with the Flowery Kingdom. The entire foreign trade of China, exports and imports, in 1871, is valued at $230,000,000. Of this Great Britain and her colonies accounted for $198,000,000, or eight-ninths of the whole amount, while the United States account for but a little over $18,000,000, or about one-half the value of the Chinese trade with British India. The Secretary of Legation thinks that the Americans are likely to become the most formidable competitors of Great Britain in the trade with China. Though our Chinese trade has, since 1864, increased with greater rapidity than that of the United Kingdom, it is obvious enough that we have a very long interval to make up to establish anything like an equality. Curiously enough, however, the tonnage of American vessels engaged in the Chinese trade is stated to be about equal to that of the British vessels similarly employed. The figures given are as follows: The British ships number 7,160, having a tonnage of 3,330,681, while the American ships number 4,600, with a tonnage of 3,187,643. These figures are so remarkable that one is tempted to doubt their correctness. Keeping in view the fact that the British trade with China is eleven times the value of our own, there must be an altogether unsuspected amount of that trade carried on American vessels, to so nearly equalize the tonnage of the two countries chiefly represented in Chinese waters. Recalling the further fact that the tonnage of our entire mercantile navy on June 30, 1870, was 4,246,507, it is a very curious discovery, to say the least, to find exactly three-fourths of the entire tonnage of our merchant vessels engaged in the trade with China.

In spite of a general belief to the contrary, the commercial intercourse between China and Russia is comparatively insignificant. Reckoning both European and Asiatic Russia, the entire Chinese trade of the Empire of the Czar in 1871 reached the value of only a little over $3,000,000. The overland tea trade with Siberia had been greatly interfered with by the cattle disease and the chronic revolutionary disturbances on the frontier had rendered the trade both unsafe and difficult. In order to revive this trade, it was proposed to ship tea in future at Tientsin or other ports, whence it can ascend the Amoor to the head of navigation, and be thence transported to Irkoutsk. The success of this plan will be somewhat hindered by the fact that the proposed route is open only half the year. It is a very instructive illustration of the strength of the commercial revival in Japan that its trade with China should be more than double that of Russia, or eight times as much as that of any other Asiatic country, except India. It is also a very decided evidence of progress in the Chinese Empire that in seven years the value of its exports and imports should have increased nearly fifty per cent. In 1871, the total value of the goods imported by China from the United States is set down at $50,000, against $29,000,000 imported from the United Kingdom alone, and $47,000,000 from Great Britain and her colonies. The moral of the comparison is too obvious to need pointing out.

FALCONRY.

Mr. "John Phœnix" was very much surprised by finding, in a hotel office in San Francisco, a certain picture called "Hawking." As Mr. Phœnix described it, this work of art represented a gentleman in the stage-dress of *Mercutio*, doing something in the air, while seated on the back of a truck-horse sixteen hands high. It seemed strange to the eye of this whimsical observer that a sport long obsolete in the ancient East should be thus commemorated in the far West. He was accustomed to see the walls of hotels, so far as they were so graced at all, decorated with illustrations of trotting matches, tournaments at billiards, yacht races, and other diversions current at the immediate present. Why, he doubtless softly inquired of himself, why thus immortalize the idiotic amusement of an effete past, which, inferior in all other respects to the noble present, was especially so in the matter of pastimes? If one wants to see how ridiculous remote generations could be when they pretended to enjoy themselves, one has only to go to STRUTT, and the thing is done to perfection. Yet, save for the pampering of that self-love which needs no such delectation, *cui bono?* For surely we all know how much better the turf is than the joust, the piano than the harpsichord, champagne than sack or canary, or—to return to our sheep—how far more fascinating is cock-fighting than falconry.

The fashion for amusements changes almost as readily as that for clothes, and there should apparently be little in such changes to provoke wonder; and yet, it does seem odd that a sport like hawking, so much in vogue at the time of the Norman Conquest, and for hundreds of years after, that kings, nobles, and fair ladies practiced it with equal zest and assiduity, should have fallen so utterly into desuetude. Time was when even the rank of the wearer was clearly indicated by the kind of hawk carried on the wrist—as, for instance, the peregrine falcon was borne by an earl. The taste, too, lasted for a good many generations. SHAKESPEARE, when writing with his fullest swing and passion—as witness the speeches of *Juliet* and *Othello*—makes allusions showing the strong marks imprinted by falconry on his time; so that there is hardly any amusement, unless we except the game of chess, that has had so long a tenure of the affections of mankind. Even now we cannot precisely assign a limit to that tenure; for falconry has always been more or less practiced—never allowed altogether to die out in certain places—and just at this moment, with the revival of things antique and mediæval it seems likely to get what, in the slang of the day, might be termed a new lease of popularity. So far as mere utility goes, there is, of course, nothing to be said. The ingenious gentleman in "Foul Play" might, indeed, had he been better provided with trained hawks than powder and shot, have done something toward keeping up his larder; but in general, since the practice of shooting birds on the wing came in, that is to say, about 1725, whatever may be said of the "sport" of falconry, its "use" can hardly be contended for.

For all this, an English Hawking Club has been formed, and already numbers many people of fashion and distinction. The pigeons, it is said, have had their day, and why not now their old enemies, the hawks? Many find pleasure in chasing a hare with hounds; why should there not be a joy in chasing a dove with hawks? What with the revival of high-backed, uncomfortable chairs, vellum, and Gobelin, a charming flavor of antiquity is beginning to pervade our daily life, and to sit about, with falcons and kestrels perched on our wrists, will carry out, in the most enrapturing way, the fashionable tendency. The Hawking Club have resolved to carry out this pleasing idea, and lately had a meeting, which turned out a regular field day. Many pigeons were "thrown up" simultaneously with hawks, and in most cases the latter succeeded in bringing their quarry down. The chief trouble seems to be that of getting efficient falconers. Sir JOHN SEBRIGHT—who is about the sole modern authority—says the only falconers to be had are natives of Falcon-Swaerd, a village near Bois-le-Duc, in Holland, and the number to be had there is quite limited. The success of the sport depends, of course, on the proper training and treatment of the hawks, and proficiency requires all the time and thought of an intelligent man. At the meeting the other day—which took place at Trafford Park, the seat of Sir HUMPREY DE TRAFFORD—the scene, suggestive as it must have been of the olden time, is described as having been highly interesting. The hawks behaved as most people have seen birds of prey in like situations behave; they rose, that is, in graceful curves, striving always to get above their quarry, and then, when the favorable opportunity presented, dropped like lightning on them, and bringing them in most cases slowly to the ground. Sometimes the pigeons would be artful and manage to get away into wood, but commonly the hawk would be too quick for them, and would earn his reward by prompt performance of duty. The pigeons, we are glad to know, were in no case more than slightly injured. So long as this is the fact, so that the amusement does not involve anything that would be repugnant to Mr. BERGH, we can well believe that there are worse out-of-door sports than "hawking." The exposure and physical effort involved are certainly wholesome, and, since there are people for whom the antiquity of the pursuit has a charm, we see little reason why they should not enjoy it and be happy.

HOLLAND AND ACHEEN.

That there are two sides to every story is shown by an account given in a Constantinople journal of the nature of the quarrel between Holland and Acheen. This account purports to be written by a native Acheenese, and, as it is apparently published with official sanction, it may foreshadow trouble between Holland and Turkey. It is certain that if the statement thus put forth is true, or if it is accepted as true by the Turkish Government, the latter will be in honor bound to stand by the Sultan of Acheen in his resistance to Dutch pretensions. The version of the quarrel promulgated from The Hague is familiar. It affirms a violation of treaties by Acheen, the toleration of piracy, and the encouragement of a system of slavery. It repudiates any intent of aggression or territorial acquisition, and confines the purpose of the war to inflicting punishment for past misdeeds and exacting security against future ones. The Acheenese tale is very different, and it is no more than fair that it should be heard by all who have given ear to that of their enemies.

Two years ago, says the *Bâsirat*, the journal in question, a Dutch man-of-war anchored before Acheen, the Sultan's capital, and summoned the people to submission. The Governor went on board and told the commander that the Acheenese were, and had long been, vassals of the Sublime Porte, and as such had flown the Ottoman flag; but that if the Dutch had any demands to make, the concession of which would not affect the suzerainty named, they might possibly be agreed to. The commander asked to see the Sultan, and went ashore for that purpose. During the audience that ensued, the Sultan repeated what his representative had said on board the Dutch ship. The latter subsequently left the coast and the Sultan dispatched an envoy to Constantinople to relate what had occurred, and to solicit the protection of the Khalifate. Two years had nearly passed when the single ship was followed by twenty men-of-war flying the Dutch flag, and which anchored off the port of Acheen. A messenger soon came to the shore, bearing, on the part of the Dutch leader, five points for Acheenese acceptance. These were, to surrender the country without opposition, and become subjects of Holland; to discontinue all relations with other European Governments, including Turkey; to prohibit slavery in the Island of Sumatra and piracy on the coasts; to give up the island, or the Acheenese part of it, absolutely, with its dependencies, and, finally, to substitute the Dutch for the Ottoman flag. To these somewhat sweeping demands the Sultan was indisposed to make an immediate reply, and he, therefore, not unreasonably, asked for three months in which to take the matter into consideration. The Dutch General made prompt response that Acheen should have just one hour to give answer to the ultimatum thus presented. The sequel is well known. The Sultan rejected the hard terms offered him, without reserve, or further hesitation. In return, the Dutch delivered their assault, were repulsed with great loss—including that of their General—and there the matter stands up to this time.

It now appears, according to the *Bâsirat*, that the Sultan behaved with great dignity and coolness. He said, in his final message to his foes, that he could not, in honor, give up the people of his country to a foreign power; that the slave-trade was not fostered in his dominions, as had been wrongly asserted, and that recognized pirates he always had dealt severely with and always should; that to change their relation to the Porte would be to force them to renounce their religion, which was totally out of the question; and that, for that and for their flag, the Acheenese would shed the last drop of their blood. The desperate manner in which they fought in the bloody business that followed is attested by both sides, and there is every reason to believe that their future resistance will be equally gallant, whether equally effective or not. Nor did they—still according to the *Bâsirat*—fight like savage foes. Upon the whole, if the narrative of the *Bâsirat* is to be credited, the relations between the belligerents would seem to be gravely modified. Our sympathies would ordinarily go with the Christian and civilized power, and assuredly when we see Holland battling to suppress a nest of man-stealers, thugs and pirates, we should wish her all success; but a people bravely struggling to defend their soil, their flag, and their faith against a rapacious invader is a different spectacle. The last is the picture drawn as the true one by that good friend of the Acheenese, the Constantinople journalist, and intelligent readers can determine for themselves which is best entitled to their credence.

OUR SUMMER VISITORS.

The advantages which New-York possesses as a watering-place have many times been dwelt on. With water on every side, with sea breezes and land breezes almost constantly blowing, and the cool shrubberies of Central Park to retreat to and repose in after the toil and discomfort of the day, the City has abundance of recompense for those whom choice or necessity retains within its limits during the Summer months. And many a disgusted wanderer, we may be sure, sweltering on some burning mountain top, or blazing sea-side, through the pitiless Mid-summer nights, fighting for bare existence against the bloodthirsty mosquito that, like *Macbeth*, has murdered sleep, looks regretfully back on the net-protected bed-chambers and ready bath-tub of his City home.

At least for all who are unable to get away there is abundance to reconcile them to fate, and for many outsiders there is attraction sufficient to lure them Cityward during the hottest of the Summer solstice. One large and important class of the community indeed appear to have elected New-York as their favorite watering-place, and the newspaper columns will shortly begin to chronicle their distinguished arrivals. We do not now refer to those country cousins who about this time fill our theatres and other public places with a certain flavor of the hay-fields and pleasant suggestions of rural freshness and verdure. They come to New-York with the advancing Summer, not strictly as to a watering-place, but rather in the way of business, to make arrangements for the supply of those farm products, the fresh country butter, the pure country milk from their own cows, and vegetables fresh from their own gardens, wherewith the simple-minded rustic host regales his Summer guests.

The visitors we spoke of come likewise in the way of business, but they strive to combine amusement with profit. If there is one thing about them more remarkable than another, it is their singularly unobtrusive and retiring deportment. They eschew the noise and publicity of the great hotels, and prefer to put up for their brief stay with private families, on whom, after the simple fashion of a former age, they love to come uninvited, and, if possible, when they are away from home. Such is their invincible modesty, too, that they invariably apply for admission at back windows and skylights rather than attract attention by going to the front door. Their stay is not apt to be long, but they evidently tear themselves away with regret from their hospitable, albeit unconscious, entertainers, and innumerable affectionate little souvenirs accompany their reluctant departure.

The reader divines these visitors, to whom the City offers now most unequaled allurements. The busy burglar is beginning to improve the shining hours, and to make himself at home in many fashionable boudoirs and well-stocked wine-cellars of the upper town. No sooner have his aristocratic patrons betaken themselves to the sea-side or the Springs, than with his family latch-key he quietly lets himself into their deserted palaces, and there in the state parlor, or the best bedroom, he sets up his tent like the jovial Arab he is, and quietly steals away. He knows the police will never detect him, for they, too, need their Summer recreation, and are recruiting themselves just now on the *National Police Gazette* at the brandy-and-watering place around the corner. So the unannounced visitor packs up the household jewels and the family plate at his leisure. He reads Mademoiselle's love letters, he inspects with a critical eye the pictures in the album, he admires the ancestral portraits, and with his jack-knife or cigar improves them here and there by the addition or excision of an offending feature. He does not forget to drink the health of his absent host in the latter's choicest wine, and when he has made up his little packet of keepsakes, he departs as silently and unpretentiously as he came.

When he has made the rounds of all his friends in town he will run down to Long Branch for a plunge in the sea and a dip in some careless jewel-box, or he will go to drink the waters at Saratoga and pick up a diamond necklace or two just to meet his hotel bills. But the City is his main delight and his favorite resort, as many worthy citizens will discover on their return next Fall, after entertaining their unwelcome guest unawares. That is, unless our good Superintendent will make effectual efforts to entertain these expensive visitors after another sort, even at the risk of seeming ungrateful to a class who did so much to assure his literary and journalistic reputation. Let us hope, however, since, like a police *Falstaff*, he has forsworn sack and means to live cleanly as a gentleman should, that he will do his duty with our Summer housebreakers, in spite of all the tender and fragrant affiliations of the *Police Gazette* and the *Thieves' Lexicon*.

THE CHILDREN'S EXCURSIONS.

ANOTHER PICNIC TO BE GIVEN TO-DAY—THE PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The third of the TIMES Excursions for Poor Children this season will be given to-day, agreeably to previous announcement. At an early hour the children residing in the Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards, who have received tickets, will assemble at the Children's Aid school-rooms in their respective neighborhoods. Those coming from the Fourth Ward will report to the teachers at the Water-street School, at the corner of Dover and Water streets, or at the school-room, No. 32 Market-street, and thence proceed in cars to the point nearest the scene of embarkation, at the foot of East Eighth-street. Other children will also rendezvous at the Thirteenth Ward School, No. 327 Rivington-street; at the Eleventh Ward School, No. 709 East Eleventh-street, at the German School-room, No. 272 Second-street; at the Avenue B School, No. 607 East Fourteenth-street, and at the Avenue C School, corner Fourth-street and Avenue C. The children have been carefully selected, both for tender age and need of enjoyment, being all found in the very poorest of neighborhoods along the east side of town. As the teachers, missionaries, and relief visitors are well known throughout that section of the City, the parents have expressed the utmost confidence in the care that will be taken of their children, so that the only difficulty will be to take all that may arrive on the wharf. Though many of the boys and girls given tickets went on these excursions last Summer, we find a large number who failed to go then, principally because their parents did not thoroughly understand the movement of free picnics. Now, however, it is different, and the ticket distributors are received with importunity by the residents of the tenement quarters. Mr. Geo. Calder and Mr. M. Dupuy, of the Children's Aid Society, have taken an active interest in the work of collecting these children, and they are sanguine that the excursion to-day will be enjoyed by not only a large number of children, but that they will be all of the poorest class. Indeed, the experience on the last two picnics proved that the selection of children was admirably performed.

In order to provide ample supplies of food for the day, a contract for the following items has been made: Fifteen hundred French rolls, fifteen hundred large sponge cakes, three hundred large loaves of bread, seventy-five pounds of beef, one hundred and twenty pounds of ham, forty pounds of tongue, two hundred quarts of ice-cream, two hundred and fifty quarts of fresh milk, fifteen hundred pounds of ice, and fifty pounds of fresh butter. A barrel of sugar, a box of lemons, coffee, tea, and other sundries have also been purchased. The Governor's Island Band and the Punch and Judy Show have been engaged, and Superintendent Matsell has directed Capt. Leary, of the City Hall Police to furnish an escort of eight policemen to accompany the excursion.

It will be seen that the same general plan adopted on previous excursions has been followed, and it is believed that the arrangements are all perfect for securing to the children a happy holiday. The boys and girls will embark on board the barge at the foot of Eighth-street, East River, about 8:30 o'clock, and, as soon as all are safely on board, the tug and barge will proceed down the bay to Elm Park, on Staten Island, opposite Bergen Point. The return trip will be taken in time to disembark the little ones by 6 P. M.

It is announced that a festival in aid of the Poor Children's Excursion Fund will be held to-day on the grounds of James H. Parsons, at Rye, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

TORONTO, Canada, July 4.—A dispatch from Fort Garry says that a Mennonite deputation on a prospecting tour in the French settlement of White House Plains was set upon by a party of armed half-breeds and compelled to take refuge in a public house. Word was sent to Winnipeg, and immediately a squad of fifty soldiers was dispatched. The party has now all arrived safely in Winnepeg. The military have five prisoners. [These half-breeds are mainly Roman Catholics.]

ITALY.

THE IMPERIAL VISITORS—AN IMPORTANT HOLIDAY—AN ANNIVERSARY AT THE VATICAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, June 16, 1873.

I mentioned in my last that the King and the Empress of Russia were about to leave or had left Rome. Each with a foot over the threshold turned suddenly back to pass another week in this house. The Empress had the good excuse of a slight illness for prolonging her stay, and the King, for political as well as social reasons, could not leave Rome while so distinguished a lady was still here. The gallantry of the King is beyond question, and yesterday he was at the railway station to take leave of Maria Augusta, as the Imperial train paused for awhile for this last farewell. The Empress sent the bulk of her luggage and most of her servants north a week ago, and the interval has been passed quietly at Lariccia, a niche in the Alban Mount, looking toward the sea. The Empress and her company were thus not obliged to set foot again in the city. The weather has been very agreeably cool, so far in the month of June, and no place could be more comfortable than Rome has been up to this time. There is no part of the whole year better suited for foreign tourists for seeing the sights of this region than in this month of June. And yet, long-established prejudices keep most people at a distance after April or May. Those in the habit of passing the Winter here would not risk, not their health, but their reputation for fashion, by remaining a day after the "season" is ended. We old Romans are having all the enjoyment to ourselves—galleries, gardens, music, moonlight, and rides—without being jostled by a crowd of outsiders, or exposed to the jar of robust German or English speech. Rome is usually tolerably healthy even a month later than this. After the middle of July, for two months, this region is exposed to the fever-breeding stagnant heat and malaria of the Campagna.

An occasion made great account of in Catholic countries is *Corpus Domini* Day, or the *fête Dieu* of the French. This year it happened to fall on the 12th of the present month. Here in Rome, in former times, it was kept with great pomp of processional ceremonies in St. Peter's and in the great area in front of the church. The Pope was carried around the square on his platform, resting on the shoulders of ten or a dozen lackeys in crimson liveries. A great many thousands of the population of Rome were spectators, and it was one of those showy sights which it was thought worth while for foreigners to linger to see. Like many of the spectacles of St. Peter's, it reminded one more of some ceremony of Asiatic worship than of an act of Christian devotion. But the thoughtless crowd were entertained, if not impressed, by an imposing appeal to the senses; while persons of reflection went away pondering upon the great changes which Popes have made in the purely spiritual faith and worship of Christ. This ceremony, like so many others in St. Peter's, is now suspended or abolished. The only thing unusual now noticed in the church are the crimson cloths hanging from the pilasters, and the holy sacrament carried from one chapel to another. Formerly, the greater part of the monks and priests in and about Rome were there with their badges and symbols; and banners, baldacchinos, tabernacles, incense, and candles gave color and odor to the pompous rite. To this has succeeded only pouting silence.

SAINTS' DAYS.

I have a Catholic calendar always upon on my table, so as to keep the run of the saints' days, and if I am ever at fault Fra Pio or Fra Giacinto are at hand to set me right. There is no day in the year that is not the festa of some great or small saint, and on some days falls the anniversary of two or three. We find a great deal to remind us of the ancient mythology, from which, consciously or unconsciously, the Church has drawn much. Yesterday was the day of St. Vito, good against the bites of serpents and other poisonous animals. To-day any one may read in the *Osservatore Romano*, the principal religious organ of Rome, such a notice as this:

"We would remind all fathers of families who have at heart the health of their children, that on Sunday next, one hour before the Ave Maria, in the church of San Carlo, in Catinari, there will begin the usual three days of prayer (*digiuno triduo*) to Cabni Blagio, protector against sore throat, to obtain freedom from death from *difterite*, (diphtheria, now prevalent among children.) Contributions to aid in celebrating this sacred function may be left at the office of this journal."

ANNIVERSARY AT THE VATICAN.

There is always something interesting going on at the Vatican, and this week comes round the twenty-eighth anniversary of the election of Pius IX. to the Pontifical office. On the 16th of June, 1846, it was found that the name of Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti had received in the conclave the largest number of votes, and he was declared Pope. The coronation took place five days after. The reign has been an eventful one, and the Pope has lived to see what he believes to be a crowning disaster—the fall from his hands of the sceptre of a ruler in civil affairs. There are some who persist that there is still a smell of liberalism hanging about the Pontifical garments, as Pius IX. was a friend and one of the chief promoters of reform in 1847. No error could be greater. The situation is changed, and the Pontiff, with the verdict of infallibility passed upon him, is no longer a free agent. Whatever the natural impulses of the heart of Don Mastai Ferretti may be—and they are generous—as Pope Pius IX. and the head of the ultra Catholic party, he is bound to make his secret aspirations subordinate to the interest of a dominating establishment. For a week there will be a series of receptions at the Vatican, when the various religious bodies will pay their homage to their chief. In this the order of Jesuits have already taken the lead.

FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

The political situation in France is watched with quite as much interest, but with a great deal less anxiety, than it was two weeks ago. The Italians are disposed to accept in good faith the assurances of the Ministry that there will be no change of French policy toward this country. Those most distrustful of France, under whatever government, can find no good reason why that nation should at present fall upon Italy. There are a few optimists, with French sympathies, who do not see that any such calamity can ever follow the agitation of national or party passions. But the passionists are in larger numbers, and they are right in their assertions that the best security for this country is in being strong. It may be taken as a good sign that the clerical party, who hate a united Italy and would welcome its destruction by French aid, are a good deal cast down. But hope is not destroyed, for the always possible fact is kept in mind, that the policy of to-day of that giddy nation may, by the influence of imagined interest or by passion or caprice, be reversed to-morrow. It is certainly hard to believe that a country which has lately suffered so much for its errors should commit the new folly of lending itself, by an act of war, to the work of promoting ultramontane designs—a work of which Austria and Spain, and other Catholic countries, have washed their hands. M. Fournier, who has for some time represented the French Republic with great acceptance in Italy, it was expected would leave this post with the changes reckoned upon after the election of MacMahon. But yesterday the King received the French agent in a private audience, and it was the occasion of the presentation of a letter from the President of the Republic confirming M. Fournier in his office.

ANCHISES.

MONMOUTH PARK.

FIRST DAY OF THE RACE MEETING.

FOUR FINE CONTESTS—GEO. WEST, ARTIST, KATY PEASE, AND TOM BOWLING THE WINNERS.

Because there is always such a crowd traveling on the Fourth, prudent people who wanted to go to the Long Branch races rose very early and started on the first boats. But it happened that the prudent ones were numbered by thousands; and so they fared no better than more careless pleasure-seekers, who did not get up early, but went about the thing comfortably, and took the 10:30 boat. She was an extra boat, of monstrous proportions, intended only for freight, but put on to carry passengers for the occasion, because the population of a small village could be carried on her two decks, leaving room for more still. So the company arranged that the Metropolis should go last, when the heaviest rush was expected, and the Plymouth Rock an hour or so before her, to carry the remainder of the prudent ones who had taken the yet earlier boats. As some 3,000 or 4,000 people did not want to risk the last rush, they all went on the Plymouth Rock, and had the pleasure of going down to Sandy Hook in the style that sardines are packed in a box, and were turned out on that interesting spot in a generally wilted and used-up condition. Our party, being numbered among the careless ones, went down on the Metropolis, and expatiated over her ample decks with much satisfaction and freedom. It was all very well going down the bay. A whistling breeze winnowed the decks, and put life and vigor into the holiday-makers who crowded, but not uncomfortably, the upper and lower decks of the boat. But when the Metropolis lay under the lee of the land off the pier, waiting for her consort to allow her to come up, then one realized what a July sun can do in the way of baking people when reflected from a smooth sea and a glaring sandy shore. But the immense boat swung into place at last, and the load of humanity she carried, disdaining the gang-ways, poured over her sides on to the wharf, like soldiers storming a breastwork. Shouting and laughing in its eagerness and glee, the great crowd rushed at the gates which gave entrance to the railroad depot, almost sweeping away in its rush the six vigilant officials who had been placed at them to collect the tickets. "Plenty of time, gentlemen! plenty of time; don't rush!" pleaded the corps of officers, while they held with a death-like grip to the railings. But what could restrain a holiday crowd, where it saw a train ahead, waiting to start! Every man dashed along the platform, head down and arms braced to the sides, as if he suspected the conductor of a malicious intent to start that train before he could jump aboard. The resources of the railroad company had evidently been severely tested. The train was emphatically an improvised affair. It had three ordinary passenger-cars in it; all the rest were open freight-cars, temporarily rigged up with pine seats and canvas shades. Into these our party piled promiscuously, and five minutes after there was not an empty seat from the locomotive to the last car it dragged. Never engineer drew a longer train of human happiness. Every face wore a look of satisfaction or a smile of pleasure, and good humor was universal. The feeling seemed to be contagious, for the people ran out of their houses as we passed, and waved handkerchiefs and cheered us, whereupon the merry trainful responded with like cheers and much waving of hats. So we bowled along the long stretch of sandy beach, the blue waves rolling in and breaking on the strand within a few yards of the track, and the sea-breeze whistling through the open cars, bringing color to pale faces and carrying new strength to enfeebled lungs. When the train stopped at the Long Branch depot, many of us were uncertain whether or not that was the proper place to embark. Some, who were agreeably accompanied, disembarked, and were much astonished when the train suddenly started on, leaving them behind to pay ever so many dollars for a conveyance to the track.

The holiday public evidently appreciated the policy of giving free entrance to the track. They swarmed over the field in thousands. It was a holiday scene of the most genuine character. The grand stand was crowded, of course; and so was the club-house. Those who did not indulge in the extravagance of the one, or have the entree to the other, spread themselves over the wide field inclosed by the track, and gathered about the jumps which had to be taken in the first race, which was a steeple-chase. Of the three horses which started in this, Sorrel Dan speedily proved himself unfit for the work. He fell at the fourth leap, and threw his rider, while the spectators vented their feelings in loud cries of alarm. In a minute or two the fallen jockey picked himself up and remounted. Taking up the running again he came round to the water leap opposite the grand stand. On either side of this an eager crowd had collected, wedged solidly together in their anxiety to get a near view. Sorrel Dan came up with a rush, but when directly in front of the obstacle shied, fell, and threw his rider, like a bolt from a cross-bow, right into the expectant crowd. Some half-dozen astonished individuals were laid out flat by the concussion. When they had succeeded in picking themselves up it was noticeable that they kept at quite a respectful distance when the other horses came along. Meanwhile Duffy and George West were taking their leaps beautifully, going over the walls and hurdles apparently without an effort. A brilliant rush at the last closed the race, and declared George West the winner. In the second race, gentlemen who bet their money on the favorite came out wofully beaten. Gray Planet did much in the way of display while the horses were brought up to the scratch, prancing, curvetting and backing in most showy style; but when the hard running came he gave out. The winner, Artist, had sold second in the pools, and there was many a long face when he dashed under the string leading all the field. For the third race, Katy Pease distanced all competitors in the betting. The first heat she came in so well ahead that no one would put up money against her. Business sold second in the pools, but the intractable beast ran away before the start could be made for the second heat. He went off to a distant part of the track and remained there, despite all that his jockey and the stable-helpers could do. In the end the heat had to be run without him, and again Katy Pease came in far ahead of the crowd. The main interest of the fourth and last race was centred in the rivals, Tom Bowling and Springbok. It seemed to be looked upon that this race was to effectually decide their relative merits, and afford a criterion by which future performances might be judged. Both horses had their admirers, who backed them in equal amounts. The excitement was intense, and the running was watched with breathless anxiety. The event was speedily decided. The magnificent Kentucky horse, as like to Longfellow as one pea to another, except in temper, soon went ahead of all, and came cantering under the string, far in the lead of every other, while Springbok was almost beaten by D'Orsay. The wildest cheering and shouting proclaimed his easy victory. The crowd of stable-helpers who had collected about the judges' stand gave way to the most extravagant manifestations of delight. They threw up their caps, leapt in the air, screamed and yelled, and followed the proud favorite as he was led off in the field with a wild chorus of victorious cheers. By this time the rain was falling in a heavy down-pour, and those who had brought umbrellas, remembering that the Fourth always closes with a storm, were rewarded for their foresight with dry coats. The less lucky and more numerous crowd buttoned up their coats, and, turning up their collars, manfully faced the storm. It is pretty safe to say that fully 25,000 people were on the course. Three long trains carried the first detachment. Our party had the good fortune to get a place on the platform of a car where the imminent danger of being pushed off under the wheels was averted by clinging tightly to the railing. It was raining hard, of course, but this was a small discomfort compared with what a dreadful locomotive worked. We started, and it coaled up in the most disgusting manner, and it continued to coal up for the whole fourteen miles down to the boat. It was perfectly insatiable in the matter of coal. It consumed tons of it, and cast it out on our party in continuous and dense clouds of solid smoke, wherewith we were choked and blackened up in a manner awful to contemplate. But the ample decks of the Metropolis received us all at last. Winners and losers, and the wiser ones who did not bet at all, thronged the boat in one immense boisterous, noisy, and good-humored mass, and finally arrived at pier No. 27 without accident or mishap, with the consciousness of having had a good day's sport.

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE.

Inaugurating the sports of the day was the Long Branch Grand National Steeple-chase, for all ages, about three miles, welter weights. This had the following four entries, viz: Joseph Donahue's ch. g. George West, four years, by Asteroid out of Kate Hays, by imp. Albion; D. J. Bannatyne's br. g. Duffy, aged, by Hunter's Lexington out of Olio by Oliver; John Boughrum's ch. g. Sorrel Dan, aged, by Revenue, dam unknown, and J. W. Weldon, Jr.'s b. g. Corsican, aged, by Uncle Vic, dam by imp. Sovereign. The leg of the latter had given way and he was allowed to withdraw by the judges. In the pools Duffy was a great favorite, at the following rates, and as he lost the race his backers suffered considerably:

Duffy	$320	$510
George West	145	265
Sorrel Dan	40	70
Total	$505	$845

THE RACE.

They were started in the field in front of the grand stand, and when the drum tapped Duffy was off in the lead, West second, and Sorrel Dan third. Their direction was toward the club-house, at the first turn, where they encountered a stiff wall, Sorrel Dan going over first, three lengths in front of Duffy; George West last. The second obstacle was a fence, near the quarter-pole, and Duffy was over first, a length ahead of Sorrel Dan, who was six lengths before George West. They now went over by the stables, and Sorrel Dan went past Duffy and went over the third obstacle a length in front. He then turned a somersault over the next hurdle, and that was the last of him. Duffy and West now had it to themselves, the former leading ten lengths, but as they went into the hollow, out of sight, he got a little further from West. The sixth and seventh obstacles were stone walls, and both took them beautifully, West in the meantime closing up to six lengths. They now came to the water jump, in front of the grand stand, and Duffy went over it six lengths in front. They both went over with so clean a jump that the spectators cheered them lustily. They now went away again over the stone wall at the first turn, and Duffy went away ten lengths from his competitor. They went again across the track down into the field by the stables beyond the backstretch without change of position. They followed the same course as before, and for the second time came to the water jump. This pair were taking their leaps so magnificently that the spectators watched them with eagerness, as they were braced for the effort. Duffy was over first, six lengths in front and West followed determinedly. For the third time they went over the stone wall by the first turn opposite the club-house, and then they took the track for home below the quarter-pole. George West now began to close upon Duffy, and the backers of each were in the highest state of frenzied excitement. On the lower turn they took a hurdle, the nineteenth jump, and then West got his nose at the tail of Duffy. They now had a good piece of flat running round the lower turn, and West soon headed his competitor amid great enthusiasm. They turned into the homestretch in this position, and when they came over the last hurdle, Duffy was slightly in front. It was a whipping race home, but Duffy remained in front and came under the wire first, by a length. The time was 7:38. On the report of the patrol judge, the race was given to West, in consequence of Duffy going outside the flag at the beginning of the race. This decision fall like a thunderbolt on the backers of Duffy, and they felt rather sick in the vicinity of the pocket. But such are the vicissitudes of racing. After Sorrel Dan fell, his rider remounted and got along well enough until he came to the water jump, when he again fell, and his owner came to the wise conclusion that he would be better off in the stable.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Long Branch Grand National Steeple-chase; for all ages; about three miles over a fair hunting course; welter weights; purse $700, of which $100 goes to the second, and $50 to the third horse.

Jos. Donohue's ch. g. George West, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Kate Hays, 145 pounds.......... 1
D. J. Bannatyne's br. g. Duffy, aged, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Olio, 151 pounds.......... 2
John Boughrum's ch. g. Sorrel Dan, aged, by Revenue, dam unknown, 151 pounds.......... 0
J. W. Weldon, Jr.'s, b. g. Corsican, aged, by Uncle Vic, dam by imp. Sovereign.......... dr.
Time, 7:38.

THE MILE DASH.

The second event was the Trial Purse of $400 for all ages, dash of one mile. This was a sort of opening for the flat racing, and the following seven were entered, viz.: A. Belmont's gr. c. Gray Planet, 4 years, by Planet, out of Eagless; A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Bessie Lee, 4 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Chorister; R. W. Walden's b. c. Aerolite, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Edith; A. C. Franklin's b. f. Nevada, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Lightsome; W. Cotrill's ch. f. Alice Mitchell, 3 years, by Planet, out of Valga; Fred. A. Watson's b. c. Valley Brook, 3 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor, and H. P. McGrath's br. c. Artist, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Fairy. All of these but Valley Brook started, and Gray Planet was made the favorite, as it was thought that he could run a mile very fast, but in this the knowing ones were sadly taken in, and Artist captured the race after a fine struggle. The pools sold at the following rates:

Gray Planet	$220	$400	$510
Artist	85	155	200
Nevada	85	135	150
Bessie Lee, Aerolite, Alice Mitchell } Field	95	145	150
Total	$485	$835	$1,010

THE RACE.

After two false attempts, the drum sent them away to an excellent start, with Planet in the lead, Bessie Lee second, Nevada third, Artist fourth, Aerolite fifth, and Alice Mitchell sixth. As they went round the turn, Gray Planet led a length, Nevada passing Bessie Lee, while Artist went up to the third place. Gray Planet made the pace stiff, and when they passed the quarter-pole he was showing the way by a length, while Nevada was second, the same distance before Artist, who was three lengths ahead of Aerolite, Bessie Lee being fourth, and Alice Mitchell fifth. As they went down the backstretch a magnificent struggle ensued. Artist closed rapidly on Nevada, and was soon on even terms with her. They ran together and gradually overtook Gray Planet, who began to throw up the sponge. The trio traveled to the half-mile pole very fast, and Nevada, with Artist, left Planet behind them. When they passed that point Nevada and Artist were still locked and struggling for the mastery, Gray Planet being two lengths behind them, Alice Mitchell fourth, Aerolite and Bessie Lee close together in the rear. As they came round the lower turn the Kentucky turfmen were jubilant as Artist shot out and led Nevada a length, Planet still third. As they approached the three-quarter pole the latter began to come again and passed Nevada, which gave his backers hopes. Artist, however, was running strong, and turned into the homestretch still a length in the van, Planet half a length before Nevada, Alice Mitchell closing up into the fourth place. As they came up the homestretch the hopes of Planet's backers vanished, for Nevada again took the second place from him, and made a strenuous effort to catch Artist, but without success, as he came away and won the race by two lengths in 1:46; Nevada second, two lengths ahead of Gray Planet, third, half a length before Alice Mitchell, fourth, Aerolite fifth, and Bessie Lee sixth.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Trial purse $400, for all ages; dash of one mile; $300 to first, $75 to second, $25 to third horse:

H. P. McGrath's br. c. Artist, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George.......... 1
A. C. Franklin's b. f. Nevada, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Lightsome, by Glencoe; 105 pounds.......... 2
A. Belmont's gr. c. Gray Planet, 4 years, by Planet, out of Eagless, by Glencoe; 108 pounds.......... 3
W. H. Cottrill's ch. f. Alice Mitchell, 3 years, by Planet, out of Volga, by imp. Glencoe; 87 pounds.......... 4
R. W. Walden's b. c. Aerolite, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Edith, by Sovereign; 90 pounds.......... 5
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Bessie Lee, 4 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Chorister; 105 pounds.......... 6
Time—1:46.

THE MILE HEATS.

The third race on the programme was the mile heats, for all ages, and brought out the following fine field: A. B. Lewis & Co's b. c. Joe Johnson, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Oliver; D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Business, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Syren; M. H. Sanford's b. h. Bingaman, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Bay Leaf; A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 5 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone; Thomas W. Doswell's ch. h. Fadladeen, 5 years, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina; D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Katy Pease, 3 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, and Fred. A. Watson's b. c. Valley Brook, 3 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor. Out of this lot Katy Pease was made the favorite, as it was whispered that she had run very fast, and reports of her ability to run a mile in 1:43 were as "thick as blackberries." She, however, justified the expectations of her backers, although Fadladeen and Arizona did not run with their accustomed speed. The following quotations will show the way of the odds:

Katy Pease	$500	$475	$500
Business	130	140	165
Fadladeen	110	105	110
Joe Johnson	100	110	85
Bingaman, Arizona, Valley Brook }	100	145	150
Total	$940	$975	$1,110

THE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.—At the tap of the drum Fadladeen was off first, Joe Johnson second, Katy Pease third, Business fourth, Valley Brook fifth, Arizona sixth, and Bingaman seventh. As they went round the turn Business improved his position, going up from the fourth to the second place. As they went toward the quarter-pole Katy Pease forced the pace and immediately made play in front. When they had reached that point she was half a length in front of Business, who was half a length before Fadladeen, with Arizona fourth, and Bingaman fifth. As they went down the backstretch Fadladeen passed Business, and assumed the second place, while Bingaman was now running fourth. Fadladeen now cut loose and, in a moment, was at the head of Katy Pease, and both of them passed the half-mile post simultaneously, while Bingaman was forced into the third place and Arizona was closing up to them. As they came rushing round the lower turn there was a fine brush between Katy and Fadladeen, which terminated in the filly coming to the front, while Fadladeen appeared to have had enough of it. Arizona in the meantime had taken the third place from Bingaman, and was at the heels of Fadladeen. She then flew past the latter and began a hot chase after Katy Pease, who led a length past the three-quarter pole. Katy had all but Arizona beaten when they turned into the home-stretch. The struggle between Arizona and Katy was a brilliant one, but the latter had too much foot for her competitor, and beat her home by a length, in the fast time of 1:45, Arizona second, a dozen lengths ahead of Fadladeen, Bingaman fourth, Valley Brook fifth, Business sixth, and Joe Johnson distanced.

SECOND HEAT.—There was no betting, as it was considered a sure thing for Katy Pease. Considerable time was wasted by the fractiousness of Business, who would not face the starter, and he was finally led away to the stable. This left five in, and after three false attempts they were sent off, with Fadladeen in the first place, Arizona second, Katy Pease third, Valley Brook fourth, and Bingaman fifth. As they went round the turn, Katy Pease went up to the second place, and was followed by Valley Brook, who took the third place, Arizona now being fourth. When they passed the quarter-pole, Fadladeen was showing Katy Pease the way half a length before her, but she was pressing him hard, and no sooner did they begin the journey down the backstretch than Katy showed in front by half a length; but Fadladeen had something left, and when they reached the half-mile pole they were head and head, two lengths before Valley Brook and Arizona and Bingaman were on even terms in the rear. Coming round the lower turn, Katy forged to the front and soon showed Fadladeen a clean pair of heels. She increased her lead, and when she passed the three-quarter pole she was two lengths in front of Fadladeen, who was three lengths before Arizona, Bingaman being fourth and Valley Brook having fallen away to the rear. As they came up the homestretch, Katy further increased her lead and came up alone, winning the heat and race by half a dozen lengths in 1:46. In the mean time Arizona had come up and challenged Fadladeen for second place. She beat him out by a length, while Bingaman and Valley Brook were distanced. Thus another victory was added to the long list of the McDaniel confederacy.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $600; for all ages; $450 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third horse; mile heats.

D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Katy Pease, 3 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe, 87 pounds.......... 1 1
A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 5 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, by The Cure, 111 pounds.......... 2 2
T. W. Doswell's ch. h. Fadladeen, 5 years, by War-Dance, out of Nora Creina, by Mahomet, 114 pounds.......... 3 3
M. H. Sanford's b. h. Bingaman, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire, 114 pounds.......... 4 dis.
F. A. Watson's b. c. Valley Brook, 3 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor, by Lexington, 90 pounds.......... 5 dis.
D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Business, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, by Oliver, 108 pounds.......... 6 dr.
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. c. Joe Johnson, 3 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Oliver, 90 pounds.......... dis.
Time—1:45, 1:46.

THE JERSEY DERBY.

Now came the great race of the day, which was to decide the relative merits of the three-year old cracks of the country. The Jersey Derby was inaugurated in 1871, when Harry Bassett won it, beating a field of eight in 2:52¼. Last year Meteor won it in 2:40¾, beating nine competitors, among them Joe Daniels, who was the favorite. The race of yesterday was, therefore, the third renewal for this stake, and the interest centred in the result was far beyond that manifested in the former years. The victories of Springbok and Count D'Orsay, at the Jerome Park meeting, and the brilliant career of Tom Bowling in the West, had tended to create the most genuine enthusiasm. The principal contestants were Tom Bowling and Springbok, and the supporters of each liberally supported them, the Western and Kentucky divisions pinning their faith to the McGrath colors, while the McDaniel colors had been so often carried to victory that Eastern turfmen strongly backed the winner of the Belmont stakes and the mile heats at Jerome. When the judges called the horses to face the starter there was a general rush by the spectators for eligible positions in order to watch every inch of the contest. Although there were nine marked on the card as starters, among them three of the Belmont stable, but seven came to the post, the latter stable being represented by Count D'Orsay only. The other six were H. P. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler; S. D. Bruce's ch. c. Galway, by Concord, out of Mandina; D. McDaniel & Co's ch. c. Springbok, by imp. Australian, out of Hester; John Coffee's gr. c. by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter; F. Morris' ch. c. Long Branch, by imp. Eclipse, out of Molly Jackson, by Vandal, and J. W. Hunt Reynolds' b. c. Whisper, by Planet, out of Mattie Gross. When Tom Bowling appeared with his mane decorated with the colors of McGrath he was received with cheers, and it was soon perceived that the sympathies of the majority of the multitude were with him. In the betting ring, however, Springbok was better thought of, as will be observed from the subjoined figures.

Springbok	$1,080	$1,350	$1,250
Tom Bowling	1,000	1,300	1,250
Count D'Orsay	400	350	260
Long Branch, Whisper, Galway, Lightning Colt } Field	100	110	90
Total	$2,580	$3,110	$2,850

It will be seen from the particulars of the race that Tom Bowling won easily; but it was a slow race, being five seconds slower than Meteor's time of last year. The supporters of the McDaniel stable are not satisfied with the performance of Springbok, and their meeting in the Travers Stake at Saratoga will doubtless prove that Springbok was not in his true form. This, however, does not detract from the merits of Tom Bowling, who is a wonderful colt, and his victory yesterday was a most popular one. The performances of the contestants were detailed in yesterday's TIMES, and it is therefore unnecessary to again refer to them.

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole, and when they were sent away Tom Bowling was in the lead two lengths, Whisper second, Long Branch third, the others in close order. As they came round the lower turn Whisper fell back and Long Branch assumed the second place, while Springbok followed him up to the third position. The Kentucky Pet made the pace and was still two lengths in the lead at the three-quarter pole, Long Branch holding the second and Springbok third. As they came up the homestretch Tom Bowling came away and opened the gap, while Springbok challenging Long Branch, took the second place, while Count D'Orsay also came along, and was rapidly making his way to the front. When they passed the stand Tom Bowling showed the way by four lengths, amid the cheers of the Kentuckians, Springbok in the second place a length in front of Count D'Orsay, Whisper fourth, Long Branch fifth, Coffee sixth, and Galway seventh. As they went round the turn Springbok began to move on to Tom, and two lengths separated them at that place, while Count D'Orsay was the same distance behind. At the quarter-pole Tom Bowling was still in the lead, and their positions were unchanged, but as they rushed down the backstretch Sprinkbok closed upon Bowling and a length divided them. The excitement now began in earnest, and as Springbok lapped Tom the cheers of the New-Yorkers rose. They passed the half-mile lapped, with Count D'Orsay four lengths behind and half a dozen lengths in front of Long Branch fourth, Whisper fifth, Galway sixth, and Coffee seventh. Round the lower turn they came, and the two rivals were head and head. Every eye was strained to catch the movements of the horses, and for a moment all was silence. When they reached the head of the homestretch Tom Bowling was seen to come away, and a genuine Kentucky cheer greeted him as he opened a gap of three lengths, which he speedily increased to four. On he came, and Bobby Swim swung his whip proudly as he took Tom in hand and won the race in a canter in 2:45¾. The contest for the second place was very close, as Count D'Orsay came with a rush and came near capturing Springbok, but the latter held his own by a head. Long Branch was fourth, Whisper fifth, Galway sixth, and Coffee seventh.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—The Jersey Derby, value $1,500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for colts and fillies, foals of 1870; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes; one mile and a half; fifty subscribers, of which three are void; value to winner, $3,550.

H. P. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion.......... 1
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Springbok, by imp. Australian, out of Hester, by Lexington.......... 2
A. Belmont's ch. c. Count D'Orsay, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse.......... 3
F. Morris' b. c. Long Branch, by imp. Eclipse, out of Molly Jackson, by Vandal.......... 4
J. W. H. Reynolds' b. c. Whisper, by Planet, out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington.......... 5
S. D. Bruce's ch. c. Galway, by Concord, out of Mandina, by imp. Australian.......... 6
John Coffee's gr. c. ——, by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter.......... 7
Time—2:45¾.

TROTTING AT GLEN MITCHELL.

GLEN MITCHELL TRACK, Saratoga, July 4.—Purse and stake $250; mile heats; best three in five, in harness; for colts sired by American Ethan.

Mr. Ballou's b. m. Fanny Raymond	1	1	1
Wm. McDonald's b. g. Geo. H. Mitchell	3	2	2
Thos. Palmer's ch. m. Favorita	2	3	3

Time—2:41, 2:39½, 2:39.

TROTTING AT DEERFOOT PARK—LYMAN AND SCOTLAND MAID THE WINNERS.

A large assemblage of sporting men was at Deerfoot Park yesterday, the attraction being three trotting matches; the first for horses that never beat 2:34, the second for horses that never beat 2:45, and the third for horses that never beat 3 minutes.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, Long Island, July 4, 1873.—Trotting for horses that never beat three minutes; purse $50; six entries.

Emmil	1	3	2	2	1	1
Stranger	4	1	3	4	4	2
Champion	2	4	1	1	2	dis.
Billy	5	2	6	5	5	dr.
Young Allen	3	6	4	3	3	dr.
Kate	6	5	5	dr.		

Forty-five-minute purse; $100.

Eastern Star	2	2	2
Unexpected	3	4	4
Lyman	1	1	1
Russ	4	3	3
Tracy	dr.		

Thirty-four minute purse, $200.

Slippery Dick	1	2	2	2
Scotland Maid	2	1	1	1
Lady Wood	3	3	3	3
Rose Anderson	dr.			

Time—Emmil, 2:48½, 2:50¼, 2:52; Stranger, 2:51; Champion, 2:53½, 2:50; Lyman, 2:45, 2:46¾, 2:45; Slippery Dick, 2:42¼; Scotland Maid, 2:42, 2:40, 2:38.

BUTLER AT FRAMINGHAM.

TEMPERANCE MEN SUSPICIOUS OF HIM—HE SHIRKS THE SIGNING OF A PLEDGE—VIEWS ON PROHIBITION.

BOSTON, July 4.—A temperance meeting was held at Harmony Grove, Framingham, Mass., to-day, and about 7,000 people were present. Gen. Butler, who was announced to speak, and was expected to define his position in regard to the enforcement of the prohibitory law, with a view to the Fall campaign, arrived at 2:30, but before that time several speeches had been made. Mr. Stacy, of Milford, presided. Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Mendon, made a violent anti-Butler speech, arraigning him for his share in the salary grab, and styling him a wriggler in politics, who never came squarely to the issue. Mr. Clarke did not propose to have the party humbugged into supporting Gen. Butler for Governor. Mr. Godfrey, of Milford, produced a pledge, which, on his motion, the meeting voted Gen. Butler should sign before the temperance people would agree to vote for him. The pledge favored prohibition and woman's rights, and the equalization of labor and capital. The wife of Rev. George H. Vibbert, of Boston, made a woman's rights speech.

Gen. Butler was introduced and delivered an address, of which the following is a synopsis:

"In our youth we commemorate, with festivities and éclat, as the great event of life, our birthday. So this youthful nation, hardly entered upon the first stage of national life, without any event except its birth as a separate people, for more than eighty years has celebrated the day of the declaration of its independence from Great Britain as the only one worthy of observance. The war of 1812 with England, the short but decisive struggle with Mexico, had no event of significance to change the character of our national holiday." After alluding to the rebellion and its suppression, Gen. Butler said: "May it not, therefore, be preferable now, even on this day, to contemplate the changes wrought in our system of government by the rebellion and its consequences, and the necessity for the immediate adaptation of those changes to present political and national wants, rather than to revive the memories of the wrongs done our fathers by England, or to consider the effect of our severance of her colonies from the British Empire? The theory upon which this Government was based is that there should be the least possible interference by Government with the affairs of the people consistent with that protection which government owes to every man in a state of society wherein each has surrendered his natural rights for the good of all. Does the government under which we live, either State or national, carry out this first and necessary idea of how much and how little government should do for the individual?

It was for many years a favorite saying of the Democracy, adopted almost as a watchword: "The world is governed too much." This is but a partial expression of the truth which underlies every just and true theory of government. If we have adopted a true theory of the uses, requisites, and ends of government, may we not spend a few minutes while celebrating our nation's birth-day in examining in how far this theory is carried out in practice by our laws? Are there, in fact, any laws which sustain monopolies for the benefit of the few to the burden of the many, or legislative enactments made and executed in the interest of the few to the disregard of the just rights of the whole? Is not all legislation, whereby one man obtains priority or advantage over all other men, inconsistent with the true theory of republican government? Special legislation is enactment by which one shall get that by law which he could not get without it, and which all others do not have. Is not any legislation tyranny which takes from one and gives to another, whether it is the decree of a despot or the enactment of a republican legislature? If, then, we find that two-thirds of the sessions of the legislature are spent in special legislation; that large amounts are paid counsel to advocate that special legislation in favor of one party and opposed by like means by another for reasons pertaining only to himself before legislative committees but before whom no counsel appears for the good of the whole, is it not time that the length of the sessions should be shortened by at least two-thirds, and that all such legislation should stop?"

The General next alluded to the special provisions in favor of corporations in the matter of transportation of freight and passengers, and said: "It becomes us, as citizens of the State and nation, to scrutinize closely that system of laws which can be so used to individual advantage, to see if in the interest of the people it may not be changed. While this one's colossal fortune has been made by help of the laws governing the carriage of freight and passengers in that period, we shall also find that hundreds, nay thousands, of similar ones by his coadjutors and assistants, amounting in the aggregate to many, many millions, have also been accumulated in the same manner to the still greater enormous increase of the burden upon the people—this has been done to such a degree that in fact much of the production of the country has been absorbed by the few to the exclusion of the many, a state of things always glaringly unjust, and which is the very definition of a government by an aristocracy in its worse sense. The great question of the hour, therefore, is, how is this charge for transportation of persons and property to be brought down to its simple elements of cost? In my judgment it clearly will not be done by the State undertaking, in its corporate capacity as a government, the business of transportation of freight and passengers. I hold it to be axiomatic that governments should undertake no business enterprise whatever which can be done by the people themselves for themselves; that nothing should be done by the government which requires the receipt and paying out of money by its officers that can possibly be avoided; that the revenues of a government should be from the tax-gatherer alone; its expenditures only the payment of its necessary agents to make itself effective. "Whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil." I repeat, no government—certainly no representative government—can manage economically and efficiently business affairs. If you want an example nearer home look at the Hoosac Tunnel, at once the pride, boast, and most magnificent enterprise of our State. Who does not know that in private hands the way through the mountain would have been opened in half the time with half the cost, and years ago we should have been enjoying its advantages of closer and cheaper communication with the farmers of the West? Let the State open competition to all in the conveyance of freight and passengers over the railroads which are its own common highways. The land and the rights of way of all the railroads in the State have been taken by law under the Constitutional provisions that the taking by the Government was for the common convenience and necessity of the whole people. Be it so. Then let every man enjoy this common convenience, and have the power to use the same by putting his car on these highways, subject to such rules and regulations as may be necessary. It would seem that all that is necessary is a simple return to the original idea upon which railroads were first chartered in this Commonwealth, which was embodied in the act incorporating one of the oldest roads, the Boston and Lowell, empowering every man to put his car upon the railroad to go over it for a reasonable toll, to be fixed by the directory, and of course subject to appeal to a proper tribunal in case of disagreement between its owner and the road. Any company or individual can have his own side track and his own warehouse, in which he may load cars, to be drawn by motive power of the road, if not by his own engine. If it be said that this cannot be done, that it will create confusion, that there must be but one head and but one property in the cars, to be controlled by one company, to be drawn over one road, let me answer that the railroads now haul, with the same engine, postal-cars, Pullman drawing-room cars, sleeping-cars, express-cars, and private cars, all belonging to different companies or different organizations. If this is done in the interest of monopoly why cannot the cars belonging to different men be drawn by the same engine, over the same road, in the interest of competition and economy? If any man could hitch his wire upon the telegraph pole and send his own messages and the messages of those who employ him at will, from point to point, the cost of telegraphing would be nominal. One thing, however, is certain, that some solution must be found of the question how railroad transportation shall be reduced to its minimum cost, which shall be peaceful, effective, reasonable, and just, must be come to, or the strong-armed and strong headed many will take the matter into their own hands to the detriment of the dividend-receiving few. Therefore I have endeavored even thus crudely to suggest a remedy which may or may not be effective, but is just to all. I have at least contributed my mite toward composing a contest which may endanger the well-being and prosperity of the country." Gen. Butler next alluded to the temperance question, and to the importance of the prohibitory laws to stop the sale of intoxicating drinks, and said: "Now, what is the cause of this state of facts? No man will claim that any more law is needed on this subject, or, indeed, that any more can be had, however willing or desirous to aid the cause of temperance the Legislature might be. Legislation has done in that behalf all that legislation can well do. But what is a law? It is a rule of action. Has this law been made the rule of action in the Commonwealth? Is it not the fact that it has not been intended by those who had the government of the Commonwealth in their hands that it should be such rule of action—in fact, was it not meant that the law should remain on the statute-book, but not as a rule of action? that where it was convenient and popular to execute it, upon those alone it should be executed, but upon the powerful and influential it should be left unexecuted? Has it not been made for years merely a political force by which candidates have sought to be elevated to place and by which politics have been manipulated? Is it not so at this hour? Let him who denies it answer whether it is now anywhere impartially enforced. It is no answer to say that there are not officers of the law enough to enforce it throughout the State, or that the executive arm is not "long enough and strong enough" to enforce it everywhere. But is not the arm long enough and strong enough to enforce the law impartially somewhere? The selling of liquor being a crime, as the law declares it, then the greater the amount sold the greater the crime. Who can deny that? And if the crime is to be eradicated by seizing the criminal substance itself, then the larger the amount seized the greater the prevention of crime. And yet the quart jug in the poor man's hovel has been microscopically hunted, for the purpose of seizure, while puncheons of rum in the rich man's cellars have not been visible to the naked eye of those who should with equal hand enforce the law.

What, then, is the duty of the executive authority of the Commonwealth in regard to this law? Duty, did I say? Nay, isn't it simply the crime of perjury, if that can be predicated of an official oath, not to enforce a law which has stood upon the statute book for twenty years, has been adjudged constitutional by every court, sustained by every legislature, enforced by the juries in every county in the Commonwealth, and supported by the prayers and good wishes—in the hope that they might reach an evil—of every well-judging citizen of the Commonwealth; and to aid in its execution the executive arm was reinforced by the service of 100 picked men for that special purpose, which power was given up to a commission with no other apparent purpose than that the responsibility of its exercise might be divided and frittered away. In my judgment it is a crime in somebody that such a law so sustained is not thoroughly and impartially enforced. In its present condition, the law and the action under it, is a shame and disgrace to legislation and to the just and impartial execution of the laws in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and in contravention of every true principle of equality of right and equality of burdens to all men under the Government."

At the conclusion of the speech Mr. Godfrey asked Gen. Butler to tell the people whether he was a friend or an opponent of the present Liquor law. The General replied, "Will the gentleman please to remember that asking questions of a Fourth of July orator is like whistling at a funeral." Other questions of a similar nature were vociferously asked, but the General paid no attention to them, and left the grove.

THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION—THE TRANSFER AT FAIRMOUNT PARK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The principal feature of the celebration of the Fourth of July in this city was the transfer of the ground in Fairmount Park to the use of the Centennial Commission. The occasion was marked by the presence of many distinguished persons, and it is practically the first step which gives to the action of the Commission a permanent form. The members of the Centennial Commission and the Centennial Board of Finance, and the invited guests, assembled in the City Council Chamber at 3:30 P. M. and took carriages for Fairmount Park for the site of the exhibition buildings. Among the distinguished persons present were the following: Secretaries Richardson, Robeson, and Belknap, and Attorney-General Williams, Gov. Parker, Gov. Hartranft, Daniel Dougherty, Chris. J. Hoffman, Asa Packar, B. Harris Brewster, David S. Brown, Edward C. Knight, Gen. W. S. Stryker, of New-Jersey, Jno. S. Morton, ex-Mayor Hon. D. M. Fox, ex-Gov. Bigler, Hon. Chas. O'Neill, Wm. B. Mann, Hon. Samuel Randall, Gen. Patterson, Jno. Price Wetherill, Bishop Simpson, Judge Paxon, Henry Carey, Seth. I. Comly, H. Preant, Consul of Russia; Jos. Patterson, Jos. Bocke, Col. Page, Mark F. Volette, Judge Pierce, Edward Shippen, Benj. Bullock, Jos. L. Clay, John W. Forney. After they had assembled in the Council chamber, Gen. Hawley stated that he wished the gentlemen to accompany him to Independence Hall. There he introduced them to Mayor Stokely in a short speech. The latter replied, welcoming those present.

All proceeded to Fairmount Park, and upon arriving at a stand erected on Landsdown, in the park, Hon. Morton McMichael was called upon to preside, and in accepting, spoke of the century about to close, and the grand changes it had effected, and turning to Gen. Hawley made the formal transfer of the site to the Commission.

Gen. Hawley replied that the United States Centennial Commission accept from the Commissioners of Fairmount Park the grounds upon which they stood, to be occupied as a site for the International Exhibition and Centennial celebration in 1876. He continued: By its convenience of access from all parts of the Union, by its beauty, and most eminently by its historical associations, it is especially appropriate to the use to which it is now dedicated. In the name of the Commissioners and of the good work in which we are engaged, I most heartily thank you, Sirs, associate Commissioners and authorities of the noble City of Philadelphia, for your patriotic action and the generous words that accompany it. The very distinguished audience and multitudinous associations round about us afford us many temptations to indulge in reminicences and prophecies usual on this anniversary. But while I venture for a few minutes beyond the simple duty of acceptance, which I have already discharged, it will be only to seize a favorable opportunity to commend to universal popular favor the duty of this enterprise. There is one agency through which the noble enterprise can be made gloriously successful. Without that agency its success will be utterly impossible. We, therefore, turn frankly to the Press, and say, you see that this celebration and exhibition are determined upon beyond recall. You have given your approval, and in large increase caused what progress has already been made. We entreat you to take up the work now as your own. Make it a work of patriotism or reconciliation and brotherhood. You reach every family in the land; bear the subject in mind from day to day and week to week, and cultivate, as you so well know how, first attention and interest, then participation, and finally an active enthusiasm, marching on to magnificent triumph. You of the Press, the heralds and generals of the march of civilization, have this matter in your hands. Come over and help us. Take us up and carry us along, and we shall open wide our arms to our brethren of all nations and kinds. Wherein they surpass us we shall confess and learn wisdom; wherein we surpass them, we shall say only such, and much more can best be done under a Government of, by, and for the people. In token that the United States Centennial Commission now takes possession of these grounds for the purpose we have described, let the flag be unfurled and duly saluted.

The mass of excited people in front of the stand gave expression to their feelings by cheers and other demonstrations of pleasure. While the Keystone Battery was firing a national salute, Mr. McMichael introduced Gov. Hartranft, who spoke of the act of Congress which provides for the erection of suitable buildings, and read his notification to the President in relation to the exhibition. He stated that if the affair was a failure it would be a national failure, and if a success, a national success.

Secretary Geo. M. Robeson was then introduced as the special representative of the President. He said: "Prevented from being present himself on this most interesting occasion, the President of the United States has directed me, as his representative, and also as the representative of the Department of State, in his name and by his authority to make public the following proclamation:"

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, providing for a national celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States, by the holding of an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mines, in the City of Philadelphia in the year 1876, it is provided as follows:

That whenever the President shall be informed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose, and for the exclusive control, by the commission herein provided for, of the proposed exhibition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exhibition will open, and the place at which it will be held, and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the Commissioners for publication in their respective countries.

And, whereas, his Excellency, the Governor of the said State of Pennsylvania, did, on the 24th day of June, 1873, inform me that provision has been made for the erection of said buildings, and for the exclusive control by the commission provided for in the said act of the proposed exhibition; and, whereas, the President of the United States Centennial Commission has officially informed me of the dates fixed for the opening and closing of the said exhibition, and the place at which it is to be held;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare and proclaim that there will be held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mines, to be opened on the 19th day of April, 1876, and to be closed on the 19th day of October, in the same year. And in the interest of peace, civilization, and domestic and international friendship and intercourse, I commend the celebration and exhibition to the people of the United States, and in behalf of this Government and people I cordially commend them to all nations who may be pleased to take part therein. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Mr. Robeson proceeded: "And in making this proclamation the President desires me to express his deep personal interest in the celebration, the fitness of the place and occasion, and his earnest desire that all nations should be represented in this exhibition of a people whose energies are drawn from all nations."

After a review of the First Division of the National Guard, the party took carriages for Belmont, where a banquet took place. On being seated in the banquet hall the most distinguished invited guests placed themselves in a semi-circle, with Gen. Hawley at the head of the table. On his right were Secretaries Robeson and Belknap, Gov. Parker, Asa Packer, and Gen. Patterson; on his left, Secretary Richardson, Attorney General Williams, Gov. Hartranft, ex-Gov. Bigler, ex-Gov. Curtin, and Wm. D. Kelley.

Gen. Hawley thanked the gentlemen present for their kindness, and proposed as toast, "The President of the United States," to which Secretary Robeson responded again, expressing the President's sympathy with this great undertaking. He stated that Philadelphia was the most appropriate place for the celebration of the anniversary of Independence. President Hawley then called upon Attorney General Williams, who made an excellent address, in which he spoke of our national prosperity and the great results expected from the International Exposition of '76. Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, was next called upon, and he declared that the State which he represented would cordially second the efforts of Pennsylvania in regard to the Centennial, in which she feels such a deep interest. Hon. A. R. Butler, of Virginia, spoke for the people of that State, and in his remarks said that whatever differences there may have been in the past, they now recognize no other point for their patriotism but the flag of their country.

BASE-BALL.

EXCITING CONTEST BETWEEN THE MUTUALS AND ATLANTICS.

Yesterday was by far the liveliest day of the whole base-ball season, on the Union grounds, no fewer than 8,000 spectators congregating there to witness the first game of the championship series between the Mutual and Atlantic Clubs. It was, indeed, an old-time gathering, carrying one's mind back to the halcyon days of ten and twelve years ago, when these two organizations—then the giants of the profession—were wont to settle their little disputes on the famous Elysian Fields of Jersey, and to view which as many as 15,000 or 20,000 men, women, and children would cross the Hudson. Men who had not seen a ball-match for years, could not resist the temptation yesterday to once more look upon the old rivals, and shout, and scream, and cheer on their favorites till they were almost too hoarse to speak. In consequence of the severe injury received by Hicks, the day previous, it was thought by many that he could not play at all, or if he attempted to play he would make a bungle of it, and thus lose the game for the New-York boys. But in this they were greatly mistaken: for, so far from losing the game, he actually won it, by the most brilliant play that has been shown for years, and probably, under the circumstances, the finest play ever shown. He went into the game with his right eye almost knocked out of his head, and his nose and the whole right side of his face swollen to three times their natural size; and yet, notwithstanding this, nothing seemed too difficult for him to take. Player after player sank before his unfaltering nerve; and although struck four times during the game—once squarely on the mouth with the ball, once on the chest, and twice with the bat—he could not be driven away from his post. Indeed, taken all in all, no man ever exhibited more nerve and pluck, combined with cool judgment, than did this man, and he certainly deserved all the applause and commendation he received.

The Mutuals went first to bat, Eggler leading off with a sharp grounder to left field, on which he took a base. Higham gave Britt a bounder, and retired at first, Eggler going to second. Hatfield got in a line hit to left, and Eggler went to third, and home on a bad throw by Dehlman. Start sent a hot grounder to right field, but before he could get home the side was out; one run, earned. Barlow led for the Atlantics with one of his old-time fair-fouls to third base, and took first. Pearce sent up a short high fly, which Holdsworth dropped for the purpose of making a double play. In this he failed, however, as Pearce was too near the base, but Barlow was cut off at second. Burdock got first on called balls, but no runs were scored, owing to the fine play of Hicks and Nelson. Gedney was the only New-Yorker who made a base hit in the second inning, the side being finely fielded out by Ferguson, Pearce, Dehlman, and Pabor. For the Atlantics, Pabor and Remson each made base hits, but no runs were scored. Clean hitting by Higham, Hatfield, Nelson, and Hicks, assisted by a bad throw in by Boyd, gave the Mutuals four runs in the third inning, two of which were earned; but the Brooklyn boys failed to score. A two-base fair-foul by Higham, backed up by another by Hatfield, put another earned run to the Mutuals' account in the fourth inning, and after this the muffing and throwing done by Hatfield, when his side got in the field, was positively shocking, giving the Atlantics 5 runs, when they should have been easily blanked. This was very unfortunate for John, for up to this time he had been playing well. Three runs—two of them earned—were placed to the Mutuals' account in the fifth inning, while the Atlantics were again whitewashed. Neither side added to their score in the next inning, sharp fielding being the order, but in the seventh a bad throw by Higham to first, and a juggled ball by Holdsworth let the Atlantics bring their total figures up to six runs against nine for the Mutuals. This was the last the Brooklyn boys got, however, the Mutuals again getting back to their first style of fielding, and Matthews' pitching being entirely too much for them. In the last inning, after two men were out on the Mutual side, Nelson came to the front with a base hit, and was followed by Hicks—the old reliable—with a lovely three-baser, resulting in another earned run for New-York. On the Atlantic side all did well in point of fielding, but Remson, Barlow, Burdock, and Dehlman were more particularly brilliant. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.	A.
Eggler, c. f.	1	2	1	0
Higham, 2d b.	2	2	4	4
Hatfield, 3d b.	1	3	1	1
Start, 1st b.	1	2	7	1
Nelson, r. f.	2	2	2	0
Hicks, c.	1	3	11	0
Matthews, p.	1	0	0	3
Gedney, l. f.	1	2	0	0
Holdsworth, s.s.	0	0	1	4
Total	10	16	27	13

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.	A.
Barlow, c.	1	2	3	3
Pearce, s. s.	1	0	0	3
Burdock, 2d b.	1	0	6	2
Boyd, r. f.	0	0	0	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	0	2	1	3
Britt, p.	1	0	0	2
Dehlman, 1st b.	1	0	13	0
Pabor, l. f.	0	1	1	0
Remson, c. f.	0	1	3	0
Total	5	6	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	1	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	—10
Atlantic	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	— 6

Runs earned—Mutual, 7; Atlantic, 0.
Umpire—Mr. Swandell, of the Resolute Club.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.
First bases by errors—Mutual, 3 times; Atlantic, 8 times.
Total fielding errors—Mutual, 13; Atlantic, 8.

FIRE IN WILLIAM-STREET.

At 12 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the four-story brick building, No. 22 North William-street. The building belongs to Messrs. T. Heppenheimer & Co., and is occupied by them as a lithographing and printing establishment on the second, third, and fourth floors; the first floor being let to H. Schrukel, a German bookseller. The fire originated in the ceiling of the third floor, and a man named Denzeeder, who was in charge of the building at the time the fire broke out, was arrested by the police, having failed to give a satisfactory account of the occurrence. The firemen were promptly at work on the alarm being given, and soon brought the flames under control, without causing any damage to the premises or stock, except a slight loss on books and papers by water. The stock and premises were insured.

FIRE IN THE THIRD-AVENUE DEPOT.

The portion of the Third-avenue Railroad Depot devoted to the storage of feed, caught fire yesterday evening by fireworks entering an open window and setting fire to a bale of hay. The damage done to stock and building is estimated at $10,000 on which it is understood there is no insurance.

Tourists, travelers, and those spending the season away from home, are especially liable to disturbances of the stomach and bowels; to such, therefore, Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam will will prove itself on occasion exceptionally useful, saving much suffering and anxiety, and increasing one's capacity to enjoy the Summer vacation.—*World.*

The Dangerous Wire-spring Trusses pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, never slips. Worn comfortably till rupture is permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts give entire satisfaction to our customers."—PARK & TILFORD.—*Advertisement.*

PILES.—Itching Piles—Use ROSSMAN'S CURE. It never fails. Sold in New-York by John F. Henry. Sent by mail for 50 cents.—*Advertisement.*

Avoid Cholera.

The only perfect disinfectant is Carbolic Acid, (vide Health Officer's report.) Soaps and acids of all grades, pure and crude, in any quantity, at Carbolic Head-quarters, KIDDER, WETHERELL & Co., No. 83 John-street, near William, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The Chinese army now numbers 300,000, but more than that number of American ladies order their dress-makers to fashion their attire with the aid of the "Domestic" Paper Patterns, which are manufactured only by the "Domestic" S. M. Co., of Union-square, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

All good grocers have the Halford. Do not let anybody sell you a poor article in place of the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. Remember that this famous relish can be had for only fifty cents per pint bottle.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General, and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in THE DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of THE TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

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For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine, or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Sold by druggists.

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Millions of Bed-bugs and Cockroaches are killed daily with Lyon's Insect Powder.

MARRIED.

LESLIE—TILTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 2, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., JOSEPH W. LESLIE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ANNIE E. TILTON, of Keyport, N. J. No cards.

DIED.

BEEBE.—July 3, 1873, ELIZABETH HINMAN, wife of Wm. J. Beebe.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Birdsall, No. 39 East 12th-st., Monday, July 7, at 3 P. M.

BIANCHI.—On Thursday night, July 3, Mrs. THERESA BIANCHI, widow of Francesco Bianchi.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 215 West 22d-st., on Sunday, 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

BULL.—On Friday, July 4, WALTER R., infant son of Wm. Henry and Emma Bull.

Funeral on Sunday, July 6, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 3 Sylvan-place, Harlem.

BUXTON.—On Wednesday, July 2, at No. 202 Waverley-place, New-York, SARAH A., widow of the late Peter Buxton, in the 47th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, July 1, at 1 o'clock.

DENISON.—On Friday, July 4, JAMES J. DENISON, only son of Margaretta H. and the late James C. Denison, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, from Trinity Church, Mount Vernon. Carriages will be in waiting at West Mount Vernon depot (Harlem Railroad) on the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from Forty-second-street Depot.

HAMBLIN.—On Friday, July 4, ELIZA MARY ANNE, widow of the late Thomas S. Hamblin, aged 55 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

LESLEY.—At Nyack, N. Y., July 3, 1873, GEORGE LESLEY, formerly of Troy, N. Y., in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral at Grace Church, Nyack, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., remains to be interred in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y., on Saturday P. M.

PRICE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 3, ANNE, youngest son of George H. and Gertrude Price, aged 19 months.

The funeral services will take place at No. 51 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 6, at 4 P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown on Monday for interment.

ROBINSON.—On Thursday, July 3, of scarlet fever, LILLIAN MAY, youngest child of Seth B. and Carrie Lee Robinson, aged 3 years and 1 day.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 306 West 53d-st., Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

SHOARDS.—On Wednesday, July 2, SARAH A. SHOARDS, youngest daughter of Clayton F. and Elizabeth S. Shoards, aged 17 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 317 West 22d-st., on Saturday morning, July 5, at 11 o'clock.

TWEED.—On Thursday afternoon, July 3, Mrs. ELIZA TWEED, in the 81st year of her age, widow of the late Richard Tweed.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 237 East Broadway.

ZABRISKIE.—On Friday, June 27, at Truckee, Cal., ABRAHAM O. ZABRISKIE, of Jersey City, N. J., aged 66 years.

His funeral will take place on Monday, July 7, at 1 P. M., from the First Reformed Church, in Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, July 5, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 9:30 and 11 A. M.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 9,
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MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.,

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE,
By order of Referee,
200 superior lots near three depots,
Thirteen miles from 42d-st.; one mile from the new City line, in the garden of Westchester.
Musical Fête Champêtre. Summer Jubilee Excursion. Grafulla's Band. Free Collation. Harrison &c. Train leaves 42d-st. at 11 o'clock A. M. Free tickets, &c., at office, No. 21 Park-row.

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at 12 o'clock (noon) on the premises in
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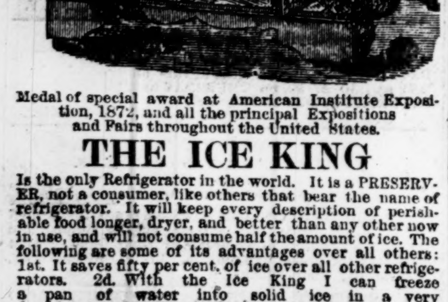

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GRACE CHAPEL, SEATS FREE; THIS CONGREgation will worship on SUNDAY at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st.; services at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; strangers are cordially invited.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine services SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, EAST 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. W. C. STEEL, the pastor, will preach on SABBATH, at 10:30 A. M., on *Limiting God*, and at 7:45 P. M., a discourse suitable to the National anniversary on *Emancipation by the Truth.*

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 5th-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. WILLIAM ORMISTON, D. D., will preach in this church, on SUNDAY MORNING, July 6, at 10:30, and in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Service on SUNDAY next at 10:45 A. M. Children's service at 3 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 37TH-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Elder M. N. DOWNING, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY next at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sacrament of our Lord's Supper after MORNING sermon. Sunday-school at 2 P. M., and prayer-meeting at 6:30. Seats free. All made welcome to the house of God.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-ST. AND Park-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10:30 A.M. and 7:45 o'clock in the evening. Lord's Supper, 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting, 7:15 P. M., also WEDNESDAY EVENING. Strangers cordially invited.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. All are welcome. Seats free.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH-st.—Rev. Dr. H. H. TUCKER, of Georgia, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—*Simplicity of Religion.* No evening service; church closed till further notice.

IS THIS THE TIME?—THE MESSENGER OF Christ will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Work of the Rider on the White Horse.* (Rev., xix.)

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING SUNDAY in the church corner of Catherine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M., and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 3 P. M.; at No. 278 Water-st., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL; and at No. 275 West-st. by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. CHENEY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
Will preach in the
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d-av. and 10th-st.,
(Until the reopening of
STEINWAY HALL, in October,)
EVERY SUNDAY AT 10:30 A. M. AND 7:45 P. M.
Subject for EVENING sermon,
CAVILS AT CONSCIENCE.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR FIRST Methodist Church, Grand, near 5th-st., Williamsburg, (seats free,) will preach SABBATH MORNING, 10:30 o'clock. Topic—*The Bible.* EVENING, 7:45, reply to W. C. Clark, on *Dancing and Church Lotteries.* Lefferts Park, Brooklyn, 3 P. M.

REV. D. B. JUTTEN, PASTOR SIXTEENTH-street Baptist Church, West 16th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30; EVENING, 7:45. The services in this church will be continued during the Summer, the Pastor, Rev. D. B. JUTTEN, preaching MORNING and EVENING.

REV. JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D., OF Peoria, Ill., will preach each SABBATH during July in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Dr. Hastings'. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. J. WHITE, PASTOR OF FOURTH-STREET Methodist P. Church, corner South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., will preach SUNDAY NIGHT at 7¾. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. People's Union social meeting at 3½ P. M., conducted by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH.

REV. F. S. DE HASS, D. D., PASTOR, WILL preach in Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., at 10:30 A. M., on *Christ in Redemption*, and at 8 o'clock P. M. on the *Origin and Destiny of our Republic.* All seats free.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR ST. LUKE'S M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. There will be no evening service.

REV. J. W. SHACKELFORD WILL PREACH in St. Peter's Church on SUNDAY EVENING, July 6, at 7:45 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—5TH-AV. CORNER 53d-st.—There will be service in this church every SUNDAY throughout the Summer; MORNING, 10:30; AFTERNOON, 4 o'clock. SUNDAY MORNING, July 6, the holy communion will be administered, and the Rector, Rev. Dr. MORGAN, will preach. Prayers every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.; Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH, as usual, at 10:30 and 3:30 o'clock; also, in the EVENING, at 7:45, in the Harvard Rooms, south-west corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st. Seats free in both places. Strangers are cordially invited.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (near Varick.)—SUNDAY, July 6, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. McCAMPBELL, at 10:30 A. M. Subject—*Christ's Word Making Man's Heart a Rich Home.* Young People's Prayer-meeting at 7:45 P. M. All are invited to these services.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. Free seats. SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. STEPHEN F. HOLMES at 7:45 P. M. Service for deaf-mutes at 3:45 P. M. Litany and Catechism at 4:15 P.M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—REV. WM. KIRKUS will preach in the chapel of the hospital on SUNDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Collection for hospital charity.

THE GREAT UNION HOME CAMP-MEETING at Sea Cliff will open July 5 and continue ten days. Distinguished ministers and laymen of different denominations will participate. The Sea Cliff House is already open. Tents and all supplies can be obtained at reasonable rates.

TEMPLE HALL, NO. 229 BOWERY; PREACHING on *Second Coming of Christ* and kindred subjects, SUNDAY, July 6 at 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7:30 P. M., by Elder ELAM of Philadelphia.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE CHURCH, CORNER of 10th-st., one block west of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, July 6, by Dr. WM. HENRY GREEN, of Princeton. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers and those whose churches are closed provided with seats. This Presbyterian church (Dr. BOOTH's) will be open all Summer.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. S. J. STEWART, Pastor, will preach his first anniversary sermon on SABBATH MORNING, at 10:30 o'clock. Sermon in the EVENING at 7:45 o'clock. Subject—*Now.* You are invited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD REspectable servants of every description at M. P. MEILBY'S Office, No. 15 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WITH first-class references desires to go to New-Hampshire; will go as general servant and make herself useful. Address No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED girl; country or City. Call at No. 93 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A PROTESTant man, aged twenty-five years, who is a good driver and groom; can also milk, do gardening, mow lawns, and other work about a place; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, GERMAN; understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is a careful driver, sober, honest, and industrious; best City references from last and former employers. Call or address M. H., Coachman, No. 208 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, SINGLE, SOber, safe, accustomed City driver, excellent groom; City reference. Call or address George Williams, No. 36 Lexington-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single man as coachman; understands the care of road horses thoroughly; country preferred. Call or address Robert, No. 644 6th-av., harness-store.

FARMER AND TRUCK GARDENER.—BY an American young man as practical working farmer or truck gardener; understands fully all branches; is competent to take charge of men, keep accounts, make sales, &c.; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; IN City or country; can drive well, and is an excellent groom; can milk, work in the garden, lawn, walks, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN AS WAITer for the season or otherwise; good character from last employer. Address R. F., No. 24 Park-place, Newark, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

A
SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	420 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872 .... $1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for May, 1873 .... $133,758 34

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which, through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being

SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

$5,000,000
TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Issued for the Purchase of Steel Rails.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

The Directors of this Trunk Line, between Toledo and St. Louis, comprising with its branches over 600 miles of completed road, have decided, in order to accommodate the great increase of traffic, to relay the ENTIRE LINE WITH STEEL RAILS, and for that purpose have issued $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The steady increase of business over this line will be rapidly and greatly augmented by its connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, (which will be open for traffic in a few weeks,) rendering the substitution of steel rails a necessity.

The net earnings for the years 1871 and 1872, after paying the interest on the Mortgage debt of the company, were largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on this Mortgage.

The road has no floating debt. All the proceeds of these Bonds go to the permanent improvement of the property, experience having proved that by substituting steel for iron rails on roads doing so heavy a traffic the "saving" alone, without any allowance for increase of business, is sufficient to pay off at least four times the amount of this Mortgage before maturity. The advantage of employing steel rails is so great that all our Trunk Lines are adopting them to the exclusion of iron ones.

As the Bonds will only be issued so fast as the rails can be laid, we now offer for sale but $1,000,000, AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The large earnings of this Road, with its future prospects, make this Bond, in our opinion, an undoubted security.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

Eight Per Ct. First Mortgage Bonds.

ONLY $14,000 PER MILE
ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

92½ and Accrued Interest.

AUG. J. BROWN & SON,
NO. 59 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE SIOUX CITY AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD, with its connecting lines, all of which are completed, forms the shortest rail transit from the Union Pacific Road to water communication East, and passes through the richest agricultural districts of Iowa and Minnesota. THE CAPITAL STOCK issued at $22,000 per mile was paid for at par, while the mortgage debt is limited to $14,000 per mile of road. Pamphlet furnished.

WOOD & DAVIS
Bankers,

AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,
Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.
No. 31 Pine-st.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall-street.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also, Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or purchasing the following-named certificates of stock of the Spring Valley Water-works of San Francisco, Cal., to wit: Certificate No. 1,711, for 208 shares; Certificate No. 1,951, for 150 shares; Certificate No. 1,991, for 80 shares; Certificate No. 2,005, for 50 shares; and Certificate No. 2,009, for 12 shares, being 500 shares in all, all of which were issued to L. P. Howes, but belong to L. P. Hawes, of New-York. Transfers of said stock on the books of the corporation have been stopped.
L. P. HAWES.
AND
E. M. MILES,
Secretary Spring Valley Water-works.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 21, 1873.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL, Brooklyn, June 30, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY INDORSED, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, July 8, for $350,000 seven per cent. "City of Brooklyn" bonds, to be issued for the following purposes, viz.: $50,000 Central-avenue Sewer, due in 1883; $300,000 New-York Bridge, due in 1923, 1924, and 1925, (being the ninth installment on the city's subscription to the bridge.) Proposals to state the price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.
The Controller reserves the right to reject any bids not to the interest of the city.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.
$5,000,000
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight*, and thirty-three miles shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester.
Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM. Price Par, until July 1, after wich interest will be added.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE PAY FOR GOLD AT OUR COUNTER THE PRICE "BID" AT THE GOLD EXCHANGE, AND SELL IT AT THE PRICE AT WHICH IT IS "OFFERED," IN SUMS TO SUIT.

10 PER CENT. INTEREST.

We will undertake to invest carefully and securely, at ten per cent. interest, money confided to us by individuals or trusts.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOR SALE
A limited amount of unquestionable ten per cent. securities, due in 1876.
Apply at
GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
No. 120 Broadway.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI.)

Pursuant to the provisions of a deed of mortgage made to the undersigned as trustees by the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) dated July 1, 1871, to secure certain bonds of that Company, known as its SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, the undersigned hereby invite proposals to be made by the holders of such bonds to sell them to the said trustees, fifty thousand dollars having been paid to the undersigned by said company to be appropriated to the purchasing, canceling, and returning to the company said bonds, as provided in said deed of mortgage. Such proposals must be made in writing and sent to the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1873, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, stating the number of said bonds offered for sale, and the lowest price asked for the same. The lowest bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals.
EDWIN D. MORGAN,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
Trustees.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

CITY 7S, DUE IN 1900.

City 6s, due 1881 to 1888.
Brooklyn Park 7s, due 1915.
Brooklyn Boulevard 7s, due 1883.
Jersey City (Water Loan) 7s, 40 years to run.
$10,000 Second-avenue Convertible 7s, due 1877, at 95. For sale by
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau-st.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY,
No. 261 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1873.
THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THE Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company entitled to the benefit of the sinking fund have been drawn by the Union Trust Company, as trustees, for redemption July 1, 1873:
3257, 3447, 4568, 5249, 3388, 4730, 6216, 6050, 5351, 4362, 6108, 6388, 4862, 6436, 3830, 3938, 5211, 5798, 5427, 4952, 5834, 4368, 3737, 4112, 6530, 4630, 5987, 5283, 3379, 3495, 6217, 3220, 3141, 4508, 4828, 6203.
Holders of the above bonds, wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of redemption, must present the same at the Union Trust Company of New-York within six months from date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 44, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock on the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $30,000 of said bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1873.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
LOUIS HEIDELBACH,
Treasurer pro tem.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
South-Eastern Railway Co.
(CONSOLIDATED)
Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 Year 7 Per Cent., With Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 Per Cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the Consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

The earnings for month of March were $114,450, sufficient to operate the road and pay the interest on all outstanding bonds.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "that **this will become one of the best paying lines leading out of St. Louis,**" congratulating the stockholders on the honorable and able management of the property," expressing the belief "that the security offered by the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the amount of $21,000 per mile is good, and recommending them without hesitation as an investment to capitalists, both at home and abroad."

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished upon application by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND
7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,

DUE 1892. COUPON AND REGISTERED.
The BOND is safe and profitable.
The ROAD is successful and increases daily in prosperity.

FOR SALE BY
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & Co., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1873.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway.
The Board of Directors have declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of (10) Ten per Cent., payable on and after July 3, 1873.
THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1873, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city. The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th prox.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 13, 1873.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 South 4th-st., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 15th of July to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books on the 28th of June.
The transfer-books will reopen on the 19th of July, at 10 A. M.
C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.
JAS. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.
FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Three Dollars per share on the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.
TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of (3½) Three and one-half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after July 3, 1873.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company due July 1, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after July 1 at this office.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, 1873.
The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1873.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE INterest coupons due in 1872 and 1873, payable at the Treasury, Richmond, off the old, new, and consolidated bonds, and interest on registered stock collected upon favorable terms, or purchased at best market rate.
JOHN B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Twenty-Fifth Dividend.
OFFICE OF THE
Germania Fire Insurance Company,
No. 175 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Company, held to-day, there was declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
payable to the stockholders on demand.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1873 .... 376,230 31
A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on and after TUESDAY, July 1.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD.
Holders of first mortgage bonds are requested to present their coupons due July 1, 1873, to MESSRS. GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
CHAS. W. PEIRCE, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 25, 1873.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.
Twenty-second Dividend.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th inst.
WM. R. HOXIE, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, July 21.
The transfer-books will be closed from Monday the 7th, until Tuesday, the 22d proximo.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1, 1873.
The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of Tuesday, 24th inst., until the morning of Monday, July 7.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDland Railway Company second mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due July 2, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen July 2, 1873.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1873.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY has been declared, payable July 5.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 5th prox., at 10 o'clock A. M.
THEO. F. WOOD, Asst. Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IN CASH will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th June until morning of 21st July.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Tax, out of profits of last six months, payable 1st July proximo. Transfer-books will close 24th inst., P. M., and open 2d July.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until July 7, 1873.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after July 1.
The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
D. L. HOLDEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after July 5, 1873.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, June 28, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. free of tax, payable on and after July 1.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 24, 1873.
THE COUPON MATURING JULY 1, 1873, upon the consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date, on presentation to the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.
J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on and after July 10, 1873, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., FREE OF tax has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.
SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE E. COCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE OF tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst., until the 1st proximo.
J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due July 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.
J. S. KELLOGG, President.
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1873.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.
FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-fifth Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending July 1.
Payable on and after the third Monday of July.
All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PENT CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 21, 1873.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, June 20, 1873.
The Trustees of this bank have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after July 21.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec.
C. D. BAILEY, Treas.
☞ *Money deposited here on or before July 20 will date interest as from July 1.*

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
INTEREST.—A Semi-annual Dividend of SIX per Cent. per annum will be credited JULY 1 on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 21. Dividends not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. "Money deposited on or before July 21 will draw interest from July 1." Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FRIEBE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK
No. 341 East 4th-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 9 will draw interest from July 1.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.
34TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1873.
Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be credited to depositors July 1, and will be payable on and after MONDAY, July 21, 1873.
D. D. T. MARSHALL, President.
JAS. CUSHING, JR., Secretary.

THE
ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 430 GRAND-ST.
Interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum is this day due on all sums of $5 or more, which have been on deposit one or more months next preceding July 1. Amounts of interest will be ready for payment any time after the 21st inst., and if not withdrawn will be credited to individual accounts, the same as deposits of this date. Deposits before July 20 date from July 1, 1873.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.
WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1873.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st July, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of six per cent. per annum, entitled thereto, and free from Government tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.
Money deposited on or before the 10th July will draw interest from 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

Broadway Savings Institution,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec.
PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
Send for circular.
N. B.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after July 21, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, 1873.
Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars Five (5) per cent., upon such excess, of deposits agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 21, 1873.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from July 1, 1873.
By order of the trustees.
SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 170 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 12TH-ST.
Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21, on all sums from $5 upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.
Money deposited on or before July 19 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open every day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Interest begins the 1st of each month.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1873—JULY INTEREST.—The Twenty-sixth Semi-Annual Interest at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1 will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, JULY 21.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.
Deposits made on or before SATURDAY, July 19, will bear interest from the 1st of July. The Bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.
Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner Canal-st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

Oriental Savings Bank,
No. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE STS.
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be declared July 1 on all sums of $5 and over which shall then have remained on deposit one or more months. DEPOSITS now, or at any time before July 21, will DRAW INTEREST from July 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.
Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank books in English, French, and German. Deposits on or before July 10, draw interest from July 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.
SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1, will be paid on and after July 21, 1873.
INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also Monday and Saturday evenings from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock.
INTEREST commences on the first of every month following the deposit.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on or after July 16, on all sums entitled thereto; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, as a deposit of that day.
Deposits made on or before the 19th of July, draw interest from July 1.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before SATURDAY, July 19, will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
TRADES SAVINGS BANK,
No. 275 West 23d-st., near Grand Opera House.
A Dividend of Seven (7) per cent. will be paid on all sums of $1 to $5,000 on July 21. Money deposited on or before July 21 will draw interest from July 1.
SEVEN PER CENT. allowed. Open every day and evening.
C. B. LE BARON, President.
I. M. FREESE, Secretary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 247 Greenwich-st., corner Park-place.
The usual Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21.
Money deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.
SHERMAN BROADWELL, President.
DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.
TWENTY-EIGHTH
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after July 21.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. N. J. HAINES, Pres.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, No. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1873.
EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE trustees of this institution have declared the eighth Semi-annual Dividend of interest at the rate of (6) six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July, 1873. All dividends not drawn will receive interest same as a deposit. All moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Interest commences on the 1st of each month.
B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
Third-av., corner of 23d-st. The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, M. D., Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner 26th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. Deposits on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1. Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after July 21.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Assets, $3,135,566 63. Surplus, $238,442 43.
R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK, NO. 244 8TH-AV. —A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be payable on and after the third Monday in July. Deposits made on or before the 21st of July date from the 1st of July. JOHN MILDEBERGER, President; ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

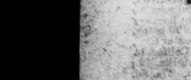
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 48 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Java, Wednesday, July 2 | Parthia, Saturday, July 5
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 9 | Samaria, Sat'day, July 12
*Scotia, Wednesday, July 16 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 19
*Algeria, Wed'day, July 23 | Batavia, Saturday, July 26
*Russia, Wed'day, July 30 | Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Passage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-Green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st, Jersey City, at noon on SATURDAY, July 5, 1873.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FRANCE, Gries.....Saturday, July 5, at 12 M.
GREECE, Thomas.....Saturday, July 12, at 1 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan.....Saturday, July 19, at 1 P. M.
CANADA, Webster.....Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, Grace.....Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Brago.....Thursday, July 17, at 1030 A. M.

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$80, 90, 100, currency.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Steerage.....$29, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, July 5, at 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, July 12, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, July 19, at 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

[illegible]

	Currency.		Currency.
Anglia	Sat., July 5	Olympia	Wed., July 23
Trinacria	Wed., July 9	Australia	Sat., July 26
California	Sat., July 12	Columbia	Wed., July 30
Anchoria	Wed., July 16	Victoria	Sat., Aug. 2
India	Sat., July 19	Assyria	Wed., Aug. 6

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $85	$75 and $85

Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations. $130 $130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA.....Wednesday, July 9
PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, July 23
VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 6
GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 20

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts issued upward.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Saturday, July 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, July 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, July 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, July 17, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 19, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 29 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

CONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. S. O'RAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, July 12
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, July 19
VILLE DU HAVRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, Aug. 23
PEREIRE.....
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Guard.....July 9, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Freeman.....July 16, at 10:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price, Jr.....July 23, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. Freeman.....July 30, at 9:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forster.....Aug. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Morgan.....Aug. 13, at 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 8.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 15.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 22.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana and Nassau).....July 10
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....July 17
CUBA (Havana and Mexico).....July 24
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....July 31

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. E. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

July 10.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Seabury, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer NEVADA, Capt. ——, leaving Panama about the 29th for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about July 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco July 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BULLAY, Supt. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, July 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. E. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. E. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Fairclow, SATURDAY, July 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent.
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A., G. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. Crowell, Wednesday, July 2.
CHARLESTON, Capt. James Berry, on Saturday, July 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla,
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. Porter, July —.
For Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Venesuela,
ARIEL, Capt. Jones, July —.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st

NORSE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.

Taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania, and the principal Norwegian ports.

The splendid new powerful steam-ship
HARALD HAARFAGER.

Capt. Lund, will leave her dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, on

TUESDAY, July 8.

PRICE OF PASSAGE. Currency.	Currency.
To London, first cabin.....$65	Steerage.....$30
To Bergen and Christiania, first cabin.....80	Steerage.....30

The new steam-ship KONG SVERRE will follow on July 22.

For freight or passage apply to the general agents of the Company,

FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. White.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinkelpaugh.....Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Bursley.....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and worthy couriers and traveling guides may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

Morrisania—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

Fulton Slip—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Daily from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 1 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST. for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tues., 1st	12:30 P. M.	Tues., 1st	7:00 A. M.
Wed., 2d	1:00 "	Wed., 2d	7:30 "
Thurs., 3d	2:00 "	Thurs., 3d	8:30 "
Sat., 5th	3:00 "	Sat., 5th	9:00 "
Mon., 7th	10:30 A. M.	Mon., 7th	6:00 "
Tues., 8th	7:00 "	Mon., 7th	3:30 P. M.
		Tues., 8th	3:00 "

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tues., 1st	8:00 A. M.	Tues., 1st	12:00 M.
Wed., 2d	8:00 A. M.	Wed., 2d	12:30 P. M.
Thurs., 3d	9:00 A. M.	Thurs., 3d	1:30 P. M.
Fri., 4th	9:00 A. M.	Fri., 4th	2:30 P. M.
Sat., 5th	11:00 A. M.	Sat., 5th	3:00 P. M.
Sun., 6th	11:00 A. M.	Sun., 6th	4:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave twenty-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st. north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

A HOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS, in place of NELLY WHITE, leaves Peck-slip, East River, 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; pier No. 5 North River, 9:12 A. M., 2 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

Returning, leaves the Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sands's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons. Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. Mangam, General Freight Agent.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT and all the intermediate landings.

The popular steam-boat
KELLY WHITE,
Capt. Jacob B. Davis,
will commence her regular trips
On SUNDAY, May 25,
Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M. to return.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.

The favorite steam-boat
JESSE HOYT,
Capt. James Sherman,
leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Fare for the excursion, $1.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

Saxton & Seabury, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
June 1, 1873.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 33d-st. at 9:05, and 33d-st. at 9:15. Returning to the City at about 6 o'clock P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS COLLYER and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:50 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:20 P. M.; via P., W. & B. R. R. at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3:30, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8:30, 6:10, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark, at 3:30, 6, 8:30, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 3:30, 6, 8:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 8 P. M.

For Rahway, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 3:30, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:49 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday; from Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M. and 4 P. M., via "Pennsylvania Air Line," Sunday, 6:50 A. M.; and 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M., via P., W. and B. R. R. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:30, 6:40, 8:15, 10:25, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Communipaw with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

2:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:50 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

NEW ROUTE TO

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

OPENING OF THE "PENNSYLVANIA AIR-LINE."

On and after SUNDAY, June 29, this new and improved line to Baltimore, Washington, and all points in the South, will be opened for travel.

Trains leave foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. as follows:

DAY EXPRESS, 8:50 A. M., (daily, except Sunday,) with new Pullman parlor-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:20 P. M.; Washington, 5:45 P. M., connecting for all points South.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 8:20 P. M., (daily,) with new Pullman palace sleeping-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:35 A. M.; Washington, 6 A. M., making close connections at all points South.

For full information, through tickets, sleeping and parlor-car tickets, and baggage-checks, apply at the following offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 271 Broadway,
No. 435 Broadway, No. 8 Battery-place.
Depot, foot of Desbrosses-st.,
Depot, foot of Cortlandt-st.

Ask for tickets via "Pennsylvania Air-Line."

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 9:05 and 10 A. M., 8 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

MEDICAL.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—By Dr. VERGNES, the inventor; established twenty-six years; for rheumatism, debility, impurity of blood, and nervous disorders. No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CANCER RADICALLY CURED, WITHOUT the knife or pain; diseases of females a specialty, by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th-st.

THE NATION'S ANNIVERSARY

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

HOW THE DAY WAS OBSERVED IN THIS CITY AND ELSEWHERE—PARADES AND FESTIVITIES.

On the day after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, John Adams wrote to his wife about the great event in these terms: "Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America, and a greater perhaps never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting colony, 'That these colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States.' The day is past. The Fourth day of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, and from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward forever." Every anniversary of that memorable day has verified these predictions, and fulfilled the wishes of the noble writer to the utmost. Yesterday was as fine a day as could have been desired for a national holiday, and the City was in its gayest dress of flags and streamers. The stores were closed, and people wore their "Sunday clothes." Young persons of the working classes, to whom a holiday means literally a day of rejoicing, came out in their best, and visited the different parks, theatres, and places at which were fire-works and music. The continual reports and explosions of pistols, small brass cannon, muskets, and the powder-crackers to be heard at almost every street and candy-store up and down town, startled horses and nervous people on Thursday, and kept tired artisans and sleepy children awake during the warm night before the Fourth. It were useless to do more than say of this part of the celebration than that it was never ceasing, and fondly kept up by men, as well as boys and girls, in the three cities—New-York, Brooklyn, and in Jersey City. In the evening the City Hall Park and other public squares were thronged by persons anxious to see the promised fire-works. The shipping in the Bay also added to the festivities, and promenaders at the Battery witnessed the soaring rockets; blue, red, and many colored lights burned on board the vessels. And so the day passed off, and was observed as detailed below to the great delight of young America.

THE MILITARY PARADE.

In accordance with the time-honored custom, the troops composing the First Division of the National Guard paraded yesterday in honor of the celebration of the nation's independence. At 8 o'clock the troops had formed in close column, as follows: The Third Brigade on East Twenty-fourth and East Twenty-fifth streets; the Second Brigade on Twenty-sixth-street, east and west of Madison-avenue, and the First Brigade on Twenty-seventh-street, east and west of Madison-avenue. Gen. Shaler, accompanied by the officers of his staff and a separate troop of cavalry under Capt. Karl Klein, shortly afterward left his head-quarters at the Union League Club, and took his place at the head of the line. The troops then began to move, and marched up Madison-avenue to and through Forty-second-street, to and down Fifth-avenue, to and through Sixteenth-street, to the plaza at the northern end of Union-square, where they were reviewed by the Mayor. The troops filed past the point of review in the following order: Third Brigade, Colonel Clark commanding; Seventh Regiment, marching fourteen front, under command of Lieut. Col. Ryder; Ninth, fourteen front, under Lieut. Col. Hitchcock; Eighth, twenty-two front, under Col. Scott; First, twelve front, Col. Webster, and Fifty-fifth, fourteen front, Col. Fuller, the rear of the brigade being brought up by Batteries C and G of Artillery and a troop of the Washington Greys. First Brigade, Gen. W. G. Ward, commanding; Twelfth Regiment, marching sixteen in front, under Col. Ward; Twenty-second, sixteen in front, Col. Porter; Seventy-first, twelve front, Col. Vose; Seventy-ninth, twelve front, Major Lang, and Battery K of the Artillery, under Lieut. Hoelzel. Second Brigade, commanded by Gen. Funk; First regiment of cavalry; Fifth Regiment, under Col. Charles Spencer, marching eighteen in front; Sixth, under Col. Sterry, fourteen front; Eleventh, fourteen front, Col. Bilmer; Eighty-fourth, twelve front, Col. Cenklin, and Ninety-sixth, fourteen front, Col. Stauff; the rear of the line being brought up by Battery B of Artillery and the Third Regiment of Cavalry under Col. Budke. After passing the point of review the troops marched east through Sixteenth-street and were dismissed. The parade, on the whole, was not so large as that of last year, but the marching and general appearance of the troops showed a decided improvement. The windows and stoops in the neighborhood were crowded with spectators, who heartily applauded the different regiments as they marched by, and travel was entirely suspended on the streets and avenues adjacent during the progress of the parade. The Mayor expressed himself greatly pleased with the appearance of the troops.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

The Veterans of the War of 1812, being anxious to welcome the anniversary of the country's independence at the first approach of day, deputed their adopted sons, Adjt. J. Gould Warner and James Michales, Jr., to hoist the Stars and Stripes on the flagstaff at the old block fort in Central Park at sunrise. The younger sons of the veterans were on the spot at 4:32 A. M., and were met by a delegation from Marion Council, No. 53, O. U. A. M., and a large concourse of patriotic citizens. Adjt. Warner then flung the national flag to the breeze amid the cheers of the bystanders. The Veterans having accepted the hospitalities of the Sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., appeared at the armory on Fifteenth-street at 11:30 o'clock, and were received by Col. Sterry and his officers. There were thirty-five present, whose names and ages are as follows: Gen. Henry Raymond, 82; Col. Abraham Dally, 78; Col. Isaac M. Phyfe, 78; Col. John T. Hildreth, 73; Chaplain Jos. H. Hull, 79; Capt. Chas. R. Crowley, 86; Capt. John G. Sexton, 81; Capt. Leonard Baum, 83; Wm. H. Brown, 77; Permenes Doxey, 83; Henry Morris, 74; Christopher Remmey, 84; Samuel Ryckman, 82; Jared Olmstead, 80; Charles Coombs, 80; W. J. Surre, 72; Jacob Van Nostrand, 80; George Newcomb, 77; Joseph Baulser, 76; Amos Comstock, 79; Wm. C. Pinckney, 78; Henry Verplank, 74; Wm. Tway, 78; Michael Van Name, 78; Timothy S. Wheeler, 84; Joseph Inslee, age unknown; Edward Bush, 77; Samuel McCully, 78; Edward Weaver, 78; Isaac Steele, 82; Cornelius B. Halsart, 77; Jonathan Smith, 78; Gen. Machim, Albany, 88. Wm. McKenzie, Connecticut, 79, and Dudley Denning, together with their adopted sons, Adjt. Warner and Mr. Michales. The roll having been called, the veterans formed in line, and with Gen. Raymond, attended by Cols. Dally, Phyfe, and Hildreth, and Capt. Crowley, each in full uniform, at their head, proceeded to the basement of the armory, where a splendid collation was prepared by Col. Sterry. Grace having been said by Chaplain Hull, the veterans partook heartily of the good things prepared, and seemed to enjoy capital appetites, Gen. Raymond good-humoredly remarking to Col. Sterry that if he fancied he was entertaining a lot of old men with poor appetites, he was grievously mistaken. Col. Sterry and the officers of the Sixth exerted themselves to the utmost to make the venerable heroes comfortable, and his guests were warm in their expressions of gratitude. Letters of regret at non-attendance were read from Hon. Wilson G. Hunt, Alderman Vance, Capt. Rogers, of Philadelphia; Major Gen. R. Patterson, and others. After all had appeased their appetites, neat and appropriate speeches were made by the veterans, songs were sung and stories of the old time told. Addresses were also delivered by Chaplain Smith, and Col. Sterry, and Dr. Amabile of the Sixth Regiment. The reunion was exceedingly interesting and pleasant, the aged veterans enjoying themselves thoroughly, and looking as smart as many men of fifty. After several hours spent in convivial enjoyment the veterans passed a vote of thanks to Col. Sterry and the officers of the Sixth for the hospitality tendered them, and departed to their homes. A picnic under the patronage of the Sixth Regiment will be held on the 28th inst., to raise a fund for enabling the veterans to procure the necessary ammunition to fire their customary salute on national holidays, the usual trifling appropriation from the City having been withdrawn.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The Irish element of the City seemed to have been diverted yesterday from the usual haunts of sight-seers, and the neighborhood of the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment offered an explanation of the absence of the Hibernians. A flag, which had been manufactured in Ireland for presentation to the regiment, was to be presented yesterday by Gen. George B. McClellan, and to the Bellevue Garden, the scene of the intended ceremony, the sons of the Gael thronged. The corner of Ludlow and Grand streets was from early morning crowded by a well-dressed and orderly assembly in holiday attire. The pet regiment of the Irish rendezvoused there at about 1:30 P. M., and Colonel Kavanagh, having mustered his command, to which was attached some other military organizations, marched them down to Peck-slip, where a steamer was in waiting to receive them. After the usual difficulties of crowding 1,000 persons into a space constructed for about half the number, the boat proceeded on her way up-stream, and finally deposited her freight at the gardens. This flag, on which was inscribed the names of all the battles in which the Irish Brigade took part, was in the possession of another Irish organization, who took upon themselves the management of affairs. As a result, when the Sixty-ninth landed near the gardens a considerable delay occurred, and not until about 4 o'clock, long after the hour named, did Col. Cavanagh give his regiment the order to march. The flag was then presented, and the ceremonies of the evening completed.

AT CENTRAL PARK.

Although it is generally supposed that everybody leaves the City on "the glorious Fourth" to visit some of the favorite resorts within easy reach of the City, the attendance at Central Park yesterday showed that such was not the case. From an early hour in the morning until late last night the beautiful pleasure-ground was visited by thousands of persons who preferred spending a quiet day at home to the inconvenience and annoyance of a Fourth of July excursion. There was an entire absence of the rougher element among the visitors, the most of whom belonged to the middle and wealthy classes. Pleasant family parties could be seen seated in the grateful shade of the trees all through the grounds, partaking of their cold dinners, and enjoying themselves thoroughly. Men passed their time along the beautiful walks reclining on the seats, sheltered from the scorching rays of the sun, enjoying the cool breeze and their cigars. The various means of amusement at the Park were largely patronized, the boats in particular doing a roaring business. The spa, dairy, refreshment lodges, and ice-cream saloons were thronged all day long with perspiring visitors, who tried in vain to find some relief from the heat. The consumption of all kinds of cooling drinks was something extraordinary, even for the Fourth of July. The number of fashionable equipages on the drive was very slim, the majority of their owners having gone to the races at Long Branch. The throng at the menagerie and museum was very great, those being the principal objects of attraction to a large majority of visitors, especially among the young people, who clung around the railings in front of the animals' cages for hours, and seemed as if they never could see enough. The monkey-house was crowded to suffocation, and the presence of an officer was rendered necessary to keep the passage clear. The grass and trees in the Park looked fresh and beautifully green, after the refreshing showers of the previous day, and the air was fragrant with the perfume of flowers. Toward evening the stream of visitors perceptibly increased, and many lingered until the last moment, enjoying the cool, balmy breeze, so grateful after a day of torrid heat.

FESTIVAL AT JONES' WOOD.

The great German festival that took place at Jones' Wood, yesterday, was conducted by the New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund, composed of fourteen societies. They were accompanied by the New-York Turnverein, the Social Reform Gesangverein, the German Quartet Club, and as many of their friends as could be induced to participate. At 10:30 o'clock in the morning, these associations met at the Germania Assembly Rooms, and were formed under the Marshal, Major Sauer. Headed by Meyer's Band, the procession marched along the Bowery to Stanton-street, through which it passed to Forsyth and Houston streets, Avenue A, Seventh-street, Avenue B and Eighth-street, at the foot of which they embarked for Jones' Wood. Many women and children, so great was the crush, were obliged to take the cars to that place, and, indeed, the throng increased from the hour of landing until the cooler breezes of the evening rendered dancing possible. After their arrival, the guests and societies lounged about until 1:30 P. M. to give the Committee of Arrangements time to get things in good shape. These gentlemen, thirty-two in all, had their head-quarters at the little Summer-house on the right of the hotel, where they received guests and dispensed wine, lager-beer, and other beverages gratuitously to their favored friends.

At 1:30 the band on the upper platform gave a promenade concert until 3 o'clock, while the 2,500 persons who were present amused themselves by eating, drinking, walking about the grounds, squinting at the stereopticon, and reclining on the grass under the shady trees. When thoroughly rested and invigorated, the good-natured folk were ready to dance, and they did unflaggingly from 3 P. M. until midnight. The band scarcely took fifteen minutes' respite, except at 4 and 8 o'clock, when one or two of the Saengerbund Societies sang a few choruses in the open air. It must not be understood that the festivities were enjoyed by Germans alone. On the contrary, toward dusk the Irish and New-York youths brought their sweethearts, and, paying their quarters, were admitted to all the privileges of the grounds. This charge was made to all alike, to help to pay the expenses of the place, which the Allgemeine Saengerbund had hired for the occasion. The Secretary, Mr. Flohr, was very much afraid that, notwithstanding the large attendance, the fee was too small to enable them to meet their liabilities. But the merriment and good-fellowship which characterizes all German reunions reigned supreme here, and rendered the affair to those who were present a very happy one. Young couples danced until they were hot and tired, when they went down-stairs to a quiet part of the premises, ate sandwiches and drank lager, after which they sauntered off to some sequestered bowlder or stump and seated themselves to talk of love and the Faderland, while they watched the flickering lights on the platform and listened ed the boisterous laughter or song of a bacchanalian group and heard the measured strains of the waltz, quadrille, polka, and other Terpsichorean amusements. There were no fire-works, and though rockets were rising and breaking overhead, shot from adjoining grounds, the Germans at Jones' Wood abstained from similar demonstrations. Unlimited eating, drinking, and dancing formed the staple of the feast, and never flagged an instant until midnight, when the great throng dwindled down to nothing. Its members went to their homes on the cars in a high state of physical exhilaration, leaving the Woods, the halls and the platforms to darkness and solitude.

THE MESSENGER BOYS.

The hundreds of messenger boys connected with the offices of the American District Telegraph Company yesterday celebrated the Fourth of July in a unique and pleasant way. At 7:30 o'clock in the morning they assembled at the Thirty-eighth District office, and to the sound of music marched down Sixth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, and down Broadway to City Hall Park. After a marching salute to the Mayor the column, about 300 strong, passed down Broadway to the foot of Whitehall-street, and took the Staten Island boat for Clifton Landing. A considerable number of the friends of the messengers accompanied them on the excursion, and every provision was made for their accommodation. A train of platform-cars was in readiness at Clifton Landing, and the boys speedily getting on board, it steamed away for New-Dorp, the destination. Upon arrival there the boys again formed in marching column, and, preceded by the band, footed it about a mile through the deep sand to the race-course, where the picnic was to be held. The boys immediately separated into squads, some of which went in swimming; others indulged in games of base-ball; still others climbed cherry-trees and appropriated the tempting fruit. At 1:30 o'clock lunch was served, which was partaken of with eager relish by the lads, whose appetites had been sharpened by their exercise of an hour or two. Then came the races and games, which were looked forward to with interest by the boys from the different districts, who are naturally clannish. The first race was for a red rosette and a bat and ball, and was open to the messengers from Districts Nos 1 and 3, the distance to be a half mile. There were fifteen entries. It was won by Wm. C. Curtis in two minutes fifty-four seconds. The second race of half a mile was open to messengers from the Stock Exchange, the Gold Exchange, and District No. 6. Nine started. The race was won by Frank H. Bland in two minutes fifty seconds. The third race between the messengers of Districts Nos. 15, 19, and 24, was won by Wm. E. Golding in two minutes and forty-seven seconds. The fourth race, between the messengers from Districts Nos. 28, 31, 35, 38, 41, and 44, was won by Phillip Brady. Then came a sack race, in which the contestants were enveloped in great bags, up to their necks, and obliged to make the best of their way to a goal fifteen rods distant. The prize was a lavender rosette and three days' vacation, with pay. Patrick Tynan won it. Then came the fifth race between the parties who came in second in the four first races. The prize to be a leg of ham. John Henry Hill carried away the bacon. Then the sixth and last race was run, between the winners of the four first races. One of the boys declined to enter, and of the three who ran Wm. E. Golding came in first, thereby winning a tri-colored rosette and a week's vacation, with pay. Then came "Boring for Provisions," in which Stanton E. Drew was successful. The judges in the various games were Wm. H. Sawyer, Geo. F. Durant and Henry W. Pope, prominent officers of the American District Telegraph Company.

Mr. E. B. Grant, Vice President of the company, was also on hand and took general charge of the entire affair. After discussing a clam chowder the entire company returned to New-York, much pleased with the result of the excursion.

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The preparations made by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for the celebration of the "Glorious Fourth," on Blackwell's, Ward's, Randall's, and Hart's Islands, were ample and altogether in accordance with the time-honored custom. On Ward's Island, under the care of Dr. Kellogg and Warden Burke, are the Male Lunatic Asylum, the Inebriate Asylum, and the Soldiers' Retreat. At daybreak a salute of cannon aroused the inmates of the various institutions to an appreciation of the fact that the ninety-seventh birthday of the Republic had dawned. After breakfast, and a review of the soldiers, the remainder of the day was given up to the indiscriminate discharge of fire-crackers and the wholesale demolition of ice-cream and other delicacies. After dinner, Dr. Jessup delivered the regular oration, and in the evening a fine display of fire-works brought the exercises to a close. In the Inebriate Asylum, many of the inmates of which pay $40 a week for board, a fine dinner was served during the day. On Blackwell's Island, after breakfast, all of the healthy inmates attended divine service, and work was entirely suspended during the day. At the Charity Hospital the thousand and odd inmates, under the care of Dr. McDonald and Warden Dunphy, were supplied with all sorts of little delicacies in the shape of ice-cream, strawberries, and wine when the condition of the patient permitted. There were not, of course, any fire-crackers or other explosive materials allowed in the vicinity of the hospital, but some music was furnished in the afternoon. In the Almshouse the 1,194 inmates, under the charge of Warden Vought, were supplied with ice-cream, cakes, and all sorts of nice things at dinner. No fire-works were permitted, because of the proximity of the hospital, but there was an oration, and in the afternoon instrumental music and singing. The 675 inmates of the Workhouse had their wants looked after by Warden John Keene, and every reasonable relaxation from the rules was allowed. After a substantial dinner, and dessert of ice-cream and cakes, an oration was delivered. In the evening there was music, vocal and instrumental, and a fine display of fire-works. At the Female Lunatic Asylum, on the same Island, Warden Beach carried out successfully a somewhat similar programme. In the Penitentiary all work was suspended, and Warden Fitch treated the prisoners to extra rations. On Hart's Island, the absence of the school-ship Mercury at Newburg took away somewhat from the interest of the day's celebration, but the inmates of the Industrial School, under Warden Dunphy and his associates, had a very jolly time of it. The Female Inebriate Asylum inmates on this island, many of whom pay a large weekly stipend, celebrated the day by the consumption of all sorts of delicacies and by a display of fire-works, with music, in the evening. The boys of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, passed the day in entire freedom from restraint, and in no instance was the freedom abused. Superintendent Jones treated the boys during the day to ice-cream and other delicacies. But perhaps the finest display at any of the islands was that made by the boys attached to the Randall's Island Nursery. In the morning, after a salute had been fired, the cadet corps paraded and went through a series of military evolutions with a precision worthy of their more aristocratic neighbors of West Point. In the evening there was a good display of fire-works under the supervision of Warden Stephens.

Warden Brennan, of Bellevue Hospital, exerted himself to the utmost to provide a pleasant day's amusement for the patients. Scheibel's Band discoursed sweet music during the day, and such of the patients as were sufficiently convalescent mingled frequently in the merry dance. The patients were well dined, and in the evening there was a fine display of fire-works.

At the Tombs, Warden Johnson supplied the prisoners with extra rations, and allowed them the freedom of the yard during the day. In the other City prisons the unfortunates were supplied with extra rations and such reasonable relaxation of the rules permitted as was consistent with the safe-keeping of the prisoners. Commissioner Stern sat at the Central Office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction all day yesterday, for the purpose of granting passes to those who wished to see friends in the different institutions, and who could not visit them on any other day.

The day was appropriately celebrated at the New-York Juvenile Asylum, between Fort Washington and High Bridge. The asylum building stands in the centre of a beautiful lawn of twenty acres, and adjoining the lawn is a lovely grove. At daybreak a bright brass cannon, loaned by Gen. Shaler, was whirled across the lawn by eight spanking grays, and being quickly unlimbered, the opening salute was fired. This was the signal denoting the commencement of the celebration, and from that moment until night fell upon the scene, the air was filled with the sound of exploding fire-crackers, and the adjoining woods rang with the merry shouts and laughter of the children. At noon tables were laid in the grove, and a delicious collation served up to the inmates. During the afternoon Superintendent E. M. Carpenter delivered an oration, and in the evening large crowds assembled to witness the fire-works, of which there was a fine display. At the House of Reception for the Asylum in West Sixteenth-street, of which Mr. E. D. Carpenter is Superintendent, the 100 children under his charge had a splendid time of it. In the morning a salute was fired from the roof, and during the day candies, cakes, and ice-cream were distributed to the little ones. In the evening a very pretty display of fire-works was made from the roof.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, yesterday celebrated the ninety-seventh anniversary of American Independence in Tammany Hall, East Fourteenth-street, the hall being specially decorated for the occasion with flags, banners, bunting, flowers, &c. At the hour announced for the exercises to commence, the attendance was far from large, but by 10:30 A. M. the body of the hall was nearly filled, and but few persons were in the gallery. The intense heat soon drove those few out, and they either rejoined those in the body of the hall or left the building; so that by the time Mr. Potter had finished speaking, no one but the band could be found in the galleries. As the "short talk" speakers were making their remarks the greater portion of the audience left, and the speaker's words were echoed and re-echoed through the almost empty hall. The members of the society met in the Council Chamber, and at 10:30 marched in procession to the large hall. The Seventh Regiment Band having performed an overture, Grand Sachem Augustus Schell then delivered the address of welcome. He said that the society had convened in the great wigwam on the ninety-seventh return of the natal day of the country for the purpose of taking fraternal counsel on the subjects which were of such vital importance to themselves and the country. In the history of the society, on each returning Fourth of July, its members had been in the habit of meeting in the wigwam for the purpose of taking such counsel, and so wise had been their course and so discreet their action that these counsels were generally heeded and their actions approved. J. C. Spencer then read the Declaration of Independence, after which the glee club sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the band and audience taking up the chorus. Hon. Clarkson N. Potter was next introduced to deliver the "long talk." He said the Declaration of Independence was made amid dangers, doubts, and difficulties, and was accompanied by sacrifices and suffering. But it was followed by a prosperity so great as to endear it to the framers' children and children's children. The present time, he said, was fraught with dangers, but the subjugation of the country by a foreign enemy was not among them. The country had been losing its public worth and its private virtue. In the pursuit of wealth men had ceased to consider the proper means of acquiring it, providing only that they could get it. Private jobs and public plunder had been the rage. The tax-payers of this City too well know that in every public office there is a ring; not only here but in the States of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Are these evils, he asked, the fruits of a Government like ours, or do they arise from natural causes which the founders of the Government could not foresee, and therefore were not able to provide against? After referring to the intention of the founders of the Declaration of Independence, and the evils of allowing corporations to enjoy monopolies to the prejudice of the public weal, he spoke of the pernicious effects of private legislation. The speaker closed his remarks by urging on the people the necessity for adopting the principle of limiting and localizing the Government and its patronage, and depriving all corporations of their power of doing evil. Addresses were afterwards made by Abraham R. Lawrence, S. S. Cox, D. C. Calvin, and others, interspersed with music, singing of the Marsellaise and other songs by the glee clubs, &c. This was followed by a banquet, to which all the audience, which by this time had greatly diminished, were invited.

TRINITY CHIMES.

Independence Day was celebrated as usual by the chiming of the bells of Old Trinity, which have so often rung out their merry peals on joyful occasions. In the morning and at meridian the following programme was performed by Mr. James L. Ayliffe:

"When the Bells Begin to Play."
"Red, White, and Blue."
Scotch melodies from "Guy Mannering."
"Let the Merry Church Bells Ring."
"Last Rose of Summer."
"Hail Columbia."
Airs from "Child of the Regiment."
"The Land of Promise."
Spanish melody.
"Merrily Ring the Trinity Bells."
"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."
"Yankee Doodle."

THE SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI.

The New-York Society of the Cincinnati celebrated the day in their accustomed manner by the annual meeting at the New-York Society Library, in University-place, and a luncheon at Delmonico's. The meeting was called for 12 o'clock, but owing to the non-arrival of Hon. Hamilton Fish, the President, it was delayed until a late hour, but up to 4 o'clock he was absent. During the morning a telegram was received from him stating that the train by which he intended to leave Washington was "called off," and he would not be able to be present until late. At 1:30 the annual meeting was called to order by the Vice President, W. S. Popham. The proceedings were opened with prayers by Rev. Marinus Willett, after which some business of minor importance was disposed of. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Greaton, Crosby, and Christie, was appointed to draft resolutions in memory of their late assistant treasurer, Prof. John Torrey. The treasurer, Mr. John W. Greaton, reported that the balance at the last annual meeting was $2,650 54, and the receipts during the last year, $2,276 57, making a total of $4,927 11, of which $2,078 82 was invested in New-York City bonds, $856 50 expended in disbursements, and there remained a balance on hand, $1,991 79. The following gentlemen were elected as trustees to fill vacancies, W. S. Popham and W. H. Crosby. The election of the other officers was laid over until the next annual meeting, those elected last year to serve the ensuing year. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the centennial of the Declaration of Independence. The society then formed in procession, and headed by their old banner, on which is inscribed "Cincinnati, 1783," marched to Delmonico's, where a sumptuous luncheon was enjoyed. Toasts were offered and responded to, and the celebration of the ninety-seventh anniversary of the Declaration of Independence passed off merrily. The next meeting will take place at Delmonico's on Feb. 22, 1874, Washington's birthday.

AMONG THE GERMANS.

Among the Germans the day was generally observed as a holiday. As reported elsewhere, Jones' Wood was attended during the day by large crowds of visitors. The drum corps of the Fifth Regiment, commanded by Drum Major Berchet, gave a picnic and Summer-night's festival at Hamilton Park, which on this occasion was tastefully decorated, and large crowds of visitors enjoyed themselves in the park during the day. In the evening there was a display of fire-works and an illumination. The Mozart Verein went on an excursion to Christ's Park, Melrose, where the Harlem Turnverein gave a Turnfest, in which, in addition to the above-mentioned society, the Harlem Maennerchor, the Yorkville Maennerchor, the North New-York Arion, the Bloomingdale Turnverein, and several other German organizations participated. The festivities were composed of an exhibition of Turner gymnastics, vocal and musical exercises by the different societies, and other social exercises and pastimes.

THE FIRE-WORKS.

The grand display of pyrotechnics in the principal parks of the City, last evening, attracted more than the usual number of sight-seers. That at the City Hall Park was especially fine. A multitude of people from the down-town wards and other parts of the City, were on the spot when the first piece was fired, at 8:15 o'clock. Capt. Leary, supported by 150 policemen, was present to preserve order, but nothing in the shape of accident or disorder occurred to mar the festivity. The thousands assembled watched the various complicated pieces of fireworks with wonder and pleasure, and as bombs and rockets shot high up in the air there was a sea of upturned faces watching them as they exploded and their many-colored sparks fell earthward, spreading like the spray of a fountain.

The first piece was a representation of the sun, changing to Saturn and his satellites, and terminating with a grand burst of light and sparks. Next came a number of revolving serpents of various-colored flames, and these pieces were followed by the display of a number of curious wheels, rapidly changing into the shapes of roses, stars, and diamonds. There was also a beautiful representation of a Maltese cross, of a shield, and of yachts which moved around a pivot, and were, designed to picture a yacht race. In the intervals volcanoes, bombs, rockets, and parachutes were fired, and different-colored lights were burned, giving the scene a singularly weird aspect. The band enlivened the occasion with good music, playing Hail Columbia, the Star Spangled Banner, St. Patrick's Day, the "Watch on the Rhine," and other airs of a pleasing character to the listeners. The display concluded with a magnificent set piece representing an equestrian figure of Washington, with figures of Liberty and Justice on each side, and beneath each figure, in burning letters, the words "Justice, Truth, and Liberty." At the end of the spectacle small boys rushed forward to seize the half-extinguished fire-works, bearing them off in triumph, and the crowd, well pleased, dispersed homeward. At Union-square the display was equally grand and of a very similar character. The people on the east side witnessed a very beautiful spectacle in Tompkins-square, and those residences in the neighborhood of Mount Morris-square were quite as well entertained. At each of those places there were eighteen set pieces, and a figure of Washington in Tompkins-square, and a coat-of-arms, flags, and patriotic emblems at Mount Morris-square appropriately ended the show. Over 5,000 bombs, rockets, parachutes, and other aerial fire-works were also discharged to the delight of spectators, at the Battery, Grand-street, junction of East Broadway, Fort Washington, Claremont, Circle, Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, Jackson-square, Canal-street Park, Cooper Park, Madison-square and Washington Parade Ground. Harvey Dodworth furnished the music played at the City Hall, Battery, Tompkins-square, Union-square, Mount Morris and Madison squares, and Mr. Edge and Mr. Hatfield the fire-works. It was remarked that though the City Government has expended less money this year than in previous years, the displays were, on the whole, equally good. Besides the public exhibitions there were many of a private character, and there must have been a vast amount of money spent in this way. The scene to those who crossed the ferries was singularly beautiful. Myriads of fire-works shooting up from New-York and the surrounding towns and villages, and bursting in all directions, and the horizon momentarily lit up with red, green, blue, orange, or pale-colored fire, made up a spectacle that one was never tired of looking at.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn contrived, without much straining after effect, to celebrate the national holiday quite satisfactorily. There was, of course, a fair programme, for Brooklyn feels its growing importance, and is proud of it. There was no military parade, and if there had been, there would not have been many to witness it. Such displays are no rarity, and, besides, the Fourth has a rather bad reputation for noise and accidents, and people are glad enough to get an opportunity to leave for cooler parts for the day. Fortunately for many, the anniversary fell this year upon Friday, thus giving them a chance to spend a few days by the sea-side or in the interior, where, with bathing in the surf or sauntering in the shade, they may recuperate from the fatigue of past labors and prepare for future action. Numerous excursions and picnic parties left the city in the morning, taking their way in all directions. The river was filled with gaily-decorated barges and steam-boats, taking their crowds of pleasure-seekers up and down to the different parks, or out on the bay to sniff the salt breezes. Quite a number went in the direction of Coney Island and Rockaway; others crowded the ferry-boats in the early morning, in order to reach New-York in time for the different excursions leaving there, and not a few joined yachting and rowing parties to spend a cool, enjoyable day upon the water. But still enough remained to make a noise at home. The weather was not unpleasant, though tolerably hot, for a fair breeze was stirring through the day, which dawned bright and warm. A salute of fifty guns at Fort Greene ushered in the eventful anniversary, and there was a like salute at sunset. But the boys commenced their celebrations on the previous evening, and not only made the night air ring with explosive sounds, but were alive and noisy at early dawn, not to cease again until past midnight.

At daylight the City Hall and public buildings were decked with unusual splendor, and flags were raised on a large number of private buildings. At St. Ann's Church, on the Heights, a dozen selections, martial and patriotic, were performed on the bells at 10 A. M., and religious services having special reference to the day were held in the church afterward. The Constitution Club, an organization social and political, having some prominent city officials among its members, prepared a special programme for the celebration of the Fourth, somewhat after the manner of Tammany in New-York. At 10:30 the parlors of the club-rooms, in Bridge-street, near Sands, were thrown open, having been previously decked out with flags, and a considerable number of persons gathered there. The Chairman was John M. Clancy, President of the Club, who is also President of the Common Council. The exercises proper opened with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," all the audience joining in the song. Mr. W. J. Dainty read the Declaration of Independence, and Mr. William Sullivan delivered an oration on "Self-government as Established by the Fathers of the Republic." There was some more music, also short talks by members of the club, including ex-Commissioner of Excise John Pyburn, Coroner Whitehill, Judge Walsh, Anthony Barrett, and others. The whole was appropriately ended by a collation. In the afternoon, away from the din and tumult of the city, a goodly number went to Prospect Park to listen to a good musical programme, rendered by the Twenty-third Regiment Band. In the far-out district, the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards combined to have a celebration, and had music and orations, ending in the evening with fire-works. In three of the city parks a large number gathered in the evening to see the fire-works. The same pieces were shown at Fort Greene, or Washington Park, as it has of late been called; at the junction of North Seventh-street, Union-avenue, and North Second-street, and in Sixth-avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The following was the programme:

Cupid's Triumph, or Wounded Heart, weeping willow, American star, Saxon cross, moreno filagree, kaleidoscope, galopade of serpents, jeweled cross, illuminated pyramid, fifteen colored batteries, five silver shower batteries, twenty-five floral bomb-shells, twelve colored illuminations, fifteen ascension wheels, two mosaic batteries, 300 rockets, one pound each. Concluding piece—1776, July 4, Washington's bust—1873.

The hill at Fort Greene was covered all over with thousands of spectators, whose waving fans and handkerchiefs kept up a perpetual movement. In many places the private shows were very fine, and attracted crowds. Accidents and fires, though not particularly severe or large, were rather numerous. At midnight on Thursday the stringing of the flags at the City Hall and Court-house was begun by the contractor for the work, aided by the keepers of both buildings. The entrance of the latter was almost concealed by two immense national ensigns, and three large flags were also hoisted on the staffs on the roof. Six strings of small flags of various colors depended from the top of the dome or were strung from staff to staff. The City Hall was even more amply decorated with bunting. The six new flags, including the immense Stars and Stripes and the State flag, were raised for the first time, and the keeper of the Hall spent several hours in the arrangement of the sixteen strings of smaller flags, which reached from the parapet to the base of the cupola, and thence to the staff held by the Goddess of Liberty, from the top of which floated a long streamer. Flags were also strung from staff to staff, and altogether the arrangement gave to the building and neighborhood an appearance well befitting the occasion.

THE DAY IN THE SUBURBS.

Yesterday was appropriately observed by the citizens of Long Island, Staten Island, West Chester, and the various adjoining towns in New-Jersey.

ACCIDENTS YESTERDAY.

Mary Finnegan, aged sixteen, of No. 113 Sullivan-street, was accidentally shot in the neck and severely wounded, with a pistol, by Julia McDonald. She was attended by Dr. S. J. Clark, and taken to her home.

Edward McCabe, aged thirteen, of No. 248 East Fifty-seventh-street, had his thumb shot off by the premature discharge of a pistol with which he was playing. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Eliza Breslin, aged twelve, residing at No. 19 Stone-street, had her left foot severely cut by stepping upon some broken glass at the Battery. She was attended by Dr. Merrill, and sent home.

At 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, while Christian Huckmacher, residing at No. 512 East Thirteenth-street, had his child Maria, aged thirteen months, in a small carriage on the roof of the house, a five-story building, the child fell out of the carriage and into the yard beneath, and was fatally injured.

Mary Riley, aged nine years, of No. 426 West Sixteenth-street, was shot in the neck and severely wounded by some unknown person firing a pistol loaded with small stones.

George Snyder, aged twenty, of No. 512 Fifth-street, while standing in the yard of No. 869 Third-avenue, received a severe wound from buckshot fired from a cannon by Frederick Wolf, of No. 204 East Fifty-third-street, the shots passing through the boards of the fence. Wolf was arrested.

Agnes Bennett, aged nine years, of No. 1,145 Second-avenue, received a severe wound in the left leg from a wad fired from a cannon by Lewis Lebanka, of the same residence. Lebanka was arrested and held to await the result of the injuries.

James S. Smith, aged sixteen, of No. 313 West Forty-fourth-street, while standing near his residence, was shot in the right leg by the discharge of a small cannon, and was severely wounded.

Helena Simpkins, aged five years, while standing at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, was shot in the left leg by the discharge of a pistol, in the hands of some person unknown. She was taken home.

Daniel Stidd, aged twenty-eight, while at the corner of Bleecker and Christopher streets, was shot in the left leg by some unknown person. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

While John Feeney, aged twelve years, of No. 86 Mulberry-street, was playing with a cannon in front of his residence, the cannon exploded, and the boy was severely injured. Taken to Park Hospital.

Thomas Boyle, aged twelve, of No. 124 Stanton-street, had his left hand severely lacerated by the premature discharge of a pistol. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Henry Bolling, aged fourteen, of No. 56 Crosby-street, had his left hand severely lacerated by the explosion of a pistol which he was loading at No. 47 Crosby-street. Taken home.

James Brennan, aged thirteen, of No. 247 East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, was accidentally shot in the ankle and seriously injured by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of a boy named Geo. Morgan, of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Nathaniel Handy, of No. 157 West Thirty-first-street, while loading a revolver, accidentally shot himself through the left hand. He was taken to his home.

Peter O'Brien, aged sixteen, of No. 307 Mott-street, had his eyes severely injured by a fire-cracker thrown by some unknown person at Sixth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Frederick Lerner, aged fifteen, of No. 47 Ridge-street, had his left hand shattered by the explosion of a pistol. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Louis Simms, aged thirteen, of No. 173 Elizabeth-street, had his eyes badly burned by the ignition of some powder with which he was playing at the corner of Elizabeth and Grand streets. Taken home.

Richard Houser, aged sixteen, of No. 25 Christie-street, was accidentally shot in the left shoulder and severely injured. Taken home.

AFFRAYS.

Christian Tereste, aged fifty-three, of No. 157 Franklin-street, while fighting with his wife at their residence, fell on the stove and sustained severe injuries. He was attended by a police surgeon, and locked up. During a general mélée at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at Sixty-third-street and First-avenue, Martin Brooks, aged eighteen, residing at Fifteenth-street and Avenue B, was shot in the right arm by some unknown person, and was severely wounded. He received surgical attention, and was taken to his home. At 6:30, yesterday morning, Henry Hausan, aged forty-six, residing at No. 326 East Thirty-fifth-street, was stabbed in the left thigh by an unknown man, with whom he quarreled in Thirty-fifth-street, near his residence. He was attended by Dr. Nicoll, and taken home. The wound is not considered dangerous. At 7:40 A. M., yesterday, Patrolman Robert F. Metz, of the Fourteenth Precinct, while passing through Broome-street, near Crosby, was shot in the right leg, near the knee joint, and received a painful, though not dangerous wound. The shot is believed to have been fired by some unknown person from the roof of a house in the vicinity. He was attended by Dr. Cook and left for home. Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, is investigating the matter. During a fight at No. 82 Bleecker-street, yesterday, Matthew Kenny was badly beaten about the face. He was attended by Police Surgeon Elliott. John Cruse, aged twenty-four, of No. 231 East Twenty-fourth-street, received a severe cut over the right eye during a fight, yesterday afternoon, with Patrick Moskley, of No. 376 East Twenty-third-street. Both were locked up.

CORONERS' CASES.

Charles M. Rossing, a German, knocked down by a train of the New-Haven Railroad at Sixtieth-street and Fourth-avenue, died in Bellevue Hospital, yesterday morning, from fracture of the skull. Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest. On last Wednesday night, Henry Talbert, a brass-finisher, residing at No. 628 East Thirteenth-street, either fell or jumped from the roof of No. 632 East Thirteenth-street, receiving injuries from which he died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday. A full investigation of the case will be made by Coroner Herrman. Hugh M. Carrick, forty-five years old, a carman, residing at No. 429 East Nineteenth-street, fell from his cart, and died in Bellevue Hospital, yesterday morning, from the injuries he received. Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest.

THREE MURDERS.

A WIFE KILLED BY HER HUSBAND—A CHILD'S THROAT CUT, &C.

Officer Carson, of the Eighteenth Precinct, reported yesterday at the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house that Mary McCabe, forty-one years old, was lying dead in bed at her residence, No. 317 East Twenty-fifth-street, from violence at the hands of her husband, John McCabe, fifty years old, and her son, John McCabe, seventeen years old. McCabe, Sr., and his son John were at once arrested and locked up. The facts of the case are as follows: The youngest child of McCabe, James, a boy eight years of age, was detained by the police as a witness. He said that at about 9 o'clock Thursday morning his brother and his mother quarreled. The former struck his mother in the face with a shoe-brush, making her nose bleed. Soon after she went out for an officer and could not find one. She returned, and either fell or laid down on the floor. The son soon after entered, and, lifting her up, put her on the bed. In the evening McCabe, Sr., came in and spoke to his wife. She not answering, he struck her several blows on the stomach. That this statement fails to convey the full enormity of the murder is proven by the post-mortem examination made last evening by Deputy Coroner Leo. He found the head one mass of bruises, a large clot of blood weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces pressing on the left hemisphere of the brain and causing compression, and the breast and face completely covered with abrasions, undoubtedly the result of violence. Eliza McGovern, a tenant in the house, who first discovered that Mrs. McCabe was dead, testified to young McCabe telling her not to enter the room in which his mother's body was lying, and to his having admitted to her that he struck his mother in the morning. Coroner Kessler committed both the McCabes to the Tombs to await an inquest, which will be held at an early date.

MURDER OF A CHILD.

A crime of a most brutal character was committed in the tenement-house No. 252 West Forty-seventh-street yesterday evening. A woman named Mary Hart occupies the rear room of the second floor. Her husband abandoned her about two weeks ago and went to Chicago, leaving her to the society and companionship of a number of men and women addicted to drink, and of the lowest grade of humanity. She announced her intention of selling off her furniture and following her husband to Chicago. Yesterday afternoon her room was crowded with the relatives and friends already alluded to, and whisky having been procured from a neighboring distillery, all of the party got drunk. A dispute arose, and Michael Golden, a relative of Mrs. Hart's, and a boatman by occupation, drew a large clasp-knife and brandished it, swearing he would kill some one. Mrs. Hart's little child, an infant nine months old, was playing on the floor. Golden seized the child, and, before any of the horror-stricken witnesses could interfere, drew the knife across the infant's throat, almost severing its head from its body. An alarm was given, and Golden, on being arrested by an officer of the Twenty-second Precinct, was taken to the Forty-seventh-street Station-house and locked up. Dr. Waterman bandaged the wound, and declared it, as his opinion, that the wound was fatal. As usual, no definite information could be obtained from the Twenty-second Precinct police, and the details of the affair, as telegraphed to the Central Office by them, were of the most meagre description. Golden will be arraigned at Yorkville Police Court to-day.

PROBABLE MURDER IN WATER-STREET.

James Long, seventeen years, of No. 446 Warren-street, Brooklyn, and John Hearing, sixteen years, of Fourth-avenue and Baltic-street, Brooklyn, two ragged and ruffianly-looking boys, were drinking in the dance saloons of Water-street, on Thursday night. Each had with him a small single-barreled breech-loading pistol. At 12 o'clock they fired their pistols off at the corner of Water and Dover streets, and a cry of police having been raised, Officer O'Sullivan, of the Fourth Precinct, found that Long had been shot through the right hand, injuring him severely, while Hearing was shot in the left breast, over the nipple, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Hearing told Officer Sullivan that Long ran after him in the street and deliberately shot him. Long said the shooting was accidental. Hearing was taken to the Park Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. Long was committed to the Tombs, by Coroner Kessler, to await the result of Hearing's injuries. Hearing's ante-mortem statement will be taken to-day.

FIRES YESTERDAY.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the oyster saloon in the basement of No. 223 Third-avenue, occupied by R. Marsula. Damage, $25. At 10:15 the awning in front of No. 980 Eighth-avenue, owned and occupied by Phillip Clauters, was set on fire by fire-crackers and was consumed. Damage, $20. At 10:45 A. M. a fire occurred on the roof of the three-story frame building, No. 107 West Fifty-second-street, owned and occupied by James Moulton, caused by fire-crackers. Damage, $10. At 12:25 P. M. the awning in front of No. 282 Eighth-avenue was ignited by fire-crackers thrown upon it and was destroyed. Damage, $10. At 12:55 P. M. a fire occurred on the roof of the three-story tenement-house No. 280 Rivington-street, caused by the discharging of fire-works; damage, $25. The awning in front of the tailor-store of Chas. Shaffer, No. 305, and the shirt-store of Morris Worm, No. 307 Hudson-street, took fire from fire-crackers; damage, $25. At 12:15 P. M. the awning in front of No. 100 Avenue A, owned by Alrick Hossinger, took fire and was consumed; damage, $10; also, at No. 22 Greenwich-avenue, causing $10 damage. A slight fire occurred at 2 P. M., at No. 86 First-avenue, caused by the ignition of the awning in front of the premises by fire-crackers; damage, $10. The awning in front of No. 215 Greenwich-street took fire at 3 P. M., and was destroyed; damage, $20. A street stand at the corner of Liberty and Washington streets, covered with fire-works, took fire at 3:30 P. M., and was destroyed; loss, $10. The awning in front of No. 115 Spring-street, took fire yesterday afternoon and was destroyed; loss, $10. The shingle roof of the two-story frame dwelling, No. 688 Third-avenue, was set on fire yesterday. Damage $50; insured. The awning in front of Isaac Busbaum's store, No. 56 Avenue C, was set on fire by fire-crackers. Damage $10. The awning in front of Wiggins & Swayze's establishment, No. 352 Bowery, took fire and was consumed. Damage $20. At 4:40 P. M. the awning in front of the store of B. Flood took fire and was destroyed; damage $15. At 4:20 P. M. a fire occurred in the cigar-store of Henry Ulmore, No. 252 Seventh-avenue, caused by fire-works; damage trifling. At 5 P. M. a fire occurred on the roof of the frame house No. 136 West Thirtieth-street, occupied by Elizabeth Spier; damage $25. At 6 P. M. some fireworks on a stand opposite No. 533 Hudson-street ignited and set fire to the paper and toy store of Jacob Franklin, causing a damage of $200; insured. Frederick Lange, who keeps a confectionery store at No. 531 Hudson-street, sustained a loss of $100; insured. At 4 P. M. the roof of No. 149 Broadway took fire from fire-works, causing $25 damage. At 7:25 P. M. a slight fire occurred in the basement of a four-story brick building, No. 1,359 Second-avenue, occupied by Cornelius Sullivan, caused by explosion of a gas-metre; damage, $25. At 5 o'clock P. M. a fire broke out in three-story frame dwelling, No. 206 East Eighty-first-street, owned by J. D. Merrett, who also lived on the first floor; damage to building and furniture, $1,600. The second and third floors occupied by Stephen H. Herman; loss on furniture, $500; insured in the Firemen's Insurance Company. The fire extended to the roof of No. 204, owned by John Gorman. Loss, $500. The fire originated from fire-works. An awning in front of No. 57 West Broadway took fire from fire-works. Damage, $25. A fire occurred on the roof of No. 93 Park-street, occupied by Chas. Burnham. Damage trifling. A stand of fire-works at Forty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue exploded. It was owned by Chas. Coyne, No. 309 West Twenty-fifth-street. Loss, $20. At 8 P. M. a fire occurred on the roof of No. $306\frac{1}{2}$ Mott-street. Damage trifling.

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.

An unknown man, about twenty-five years of age, was overcome by the heat in front of the Astor House yesterday, and was removed to Park Hospital. James H. Anderson, aged twenty-three, of Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue, a member of Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, was prostrated by the heat, yesterday, while marching past the corner of Fourth and Greene streets. He was attended by Dr. Elliott and taken to his home. Gustav Stanger, aged thirty, a native of Germany, of No. 233 East Forty-eighth-street, a member of Company A, Fifth Regiment, was prostrated by the heat while marching at Thirty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. He was taken to his home. Wm. Jager, of No. 138 Essex-street, was prostrated by the heat at Seventeenth-street and Fifth-avenue. He was sent home.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 4—5 P. M.—Consols closed at $92\frac{3}{8}$@$92\frac{1}{2}$ for money; $92\frac{5}{8}$@$92\frac{3}{4}$ for the account. American Securities—5-20 Bonds, 1865, $93\frac{7}{8}$; 1867s, 93; 10-40s, $90\frac{5}{8}$; New 5s, $90\frac{1}{2}$; Erie, $49\frac{1}{4}$. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £19,000.

PARIS, July 4.—Rentes, 56f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, July 4—5 P. M.—Cotton dull; Middling Uplands, $8\frac{7}{8}$d.; Middling Orleans, $9\frac{1}{8}$d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales 5,500 bales were American. The sales of the week have been 69,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were taken for export and 4,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 917,000 bales, of which 390,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 99,000 bales, including 59,000 bales American. Actual exports, 9,000 bales. Stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port, 518,000 bales, including 130,000 bales American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable August or September, $8\frac{3}{4}$d.; deliverable July, 8 9-16d. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since last report to the 4th inst. were 16,000 bales. The market for Goods and Yarns at Manchester dull, but not quotably lower. Breadstuffs dull. California White Wheat, average 11s. 9d.; Club, 12s. 2d.@12s. 4d.; Red Winter, 12s. Flour, 27s.@28s. Corn, 27s. 3d.@27s. 6d. new. Oats, 3s. 6d. Provisions—Pork, 62s. 6d.; Tallow, 41s. Turpentine, 33s. Receipts of Wheat for the past three days, 49,000 quarters, of which 43,000 were American. Receipts of Corn the past three days, 17,000 quarters, of which 14,000 were American.

LONDON, July 4—5 P. M.—Tallow, 42s. 9d. Petroleum—Spirits, $8\frac{1}{2}$d.; Refined, $13\frac{3}{4}$d. Turpentine, 34s.@34s. 6d. Common Resin, 8s. 9d. The weather is fair and favorable for the crops.

[Advertisement.]

PEGRAM'S PATENT SUN-STROKE PREVENTER.—A sure protection. Convenient and portable. For sale only at Knox's three hat-stores. Price, $1 each.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Mrs. C. A. Grabill, 2 children, and nurse, S. K. Clark, wife, and 3 children, Miss Kate Clark, Mrs. S. W. Keller, Mrs. Anderson and servant, Mrs. C. S. Langdon, child, and nurse, M. A. D. Zialinski, wife, and daughter, Mrs. Eliza Kelly, Miss Ellen Dergan, John J. Jones, Thos. Early, M. Ely, Rev. John Oven, L. Bussart, Mrs. Schrieber and servant, R. W. Blance, J. M. Smith, R. S. Syller, Jas. H. Clark, H. Mitchell, Thos. Sampson, Ed. Murphy.

In steam-ship City of Limerick, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Jacobson and 2 children, Miss Von Pragg, Miss Lucy Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Kate Smith, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Olivia Wheeler, Mrs. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Shearer, August Dore, Mrs. Dore, F. Webster, Jos. Graham, P. Bradshaw, J. Lewis, W. J. Linton, F. Jay, M. Levi, Mrs. Colton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:34 | Sun sets....7:33 | Moon sets....12:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.2:54 | Gov. Island.3:43 | Hell Gate.....5:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 4.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah July 1, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Constantine, Creevy, London and Isle of Wight, 50 ds. with mdse. and 44 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. June 24, lat. 42 20, long. 61, was in company with ship Missouri, from London, for New-York.

Bark Billy Simpson, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curry, Palermo May 7 and Gibraltar 29th, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Venus, (Nor.,) Olsen, Havre 43 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Victor, (Nor.,) Tergesen, London 38 ds., with chalk and empty barrels to order—vessel to E. F. Buck & Co.

Bark Kings County, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McLellan, Sidney, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to order.

Brig John D. Tupper, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Crouse, Zaza 22 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser—vessel to L. F. Brigham.

Brig New Era, (of Georgetown, P. E. I.,) Gordon, Glace Bay, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Cora Etta, (of South Thomaston, Me.,) Sleeper, St. Pierre, Mart., 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. J. B. Smith, Williams, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. M. E. Downer, Thompson, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber to J. W. Russell—vessel to S. C., Loud & Co.

Schr. W. N. Gessner, Egbert, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Frank Walter, Brewster, Bucksville, Ga., 7 ds., with yellow pine to master. Is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Lizzie Evans, Mahon, Georgetown, S. C. 5 ds., with yellow pine to D. R. Smith—vessel to I. B. Gager.

Schr. M. A. Hickman, Dobson, Mattawan Creek, Md.

Schr. A. W. Collins, Tooker, Richmond, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. I. & D. Cranmer, Matthews, Virginia.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. S. J. Vaughan, Vaughan, Virginia.

Schr. A. L. Pearce, Quinn, Virginia.

Schr. Woodruff Sims, Pharo, Virginia.

Schr. J. K. Kirkman, West, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light W.; cloudy.

SILVER JEWELRY

FOR SUMMER AND WATERING PLACES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY IN PART GILT, OXIDIZED, ENGRAVED, &c.

BE TS, PERFUME BOTTLES, AND CHATELAINES.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

The Great Blood Purifier.

FOR THE CURE OF ALL CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, ERYSIPELAS, KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT; PURIFIES THE BLOOD, RESTORING HEALTH AND VIGOR; CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, headache, constipation, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST.

DURYEAS' GLEN COVE STARCH DEPOT

HAS REMOVED

From Nos. 49 and 51 Park-place,

To Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Park-place,

CORNER OF CHURCH-ST.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says that Duryeas' Improved Corn Starch has received the highest indorsement, and is recommended by the medical profession, and their Satin Gloss is in universal use for laundry purposes. The *Graphic* says their Corn Starch and Satin Gloss are so superior that there is a demand throughout the world. The Brooklyn *Union* says that they are the best in the market and almost every housekeeper has tested them. And the *Journal of Commerce* and *World* say the works at Glen Cove have been greatly enlarged to supply the increased demand, and probably they are the largest in the world. For sale by grocers generally.

DEPOSITS

made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1 at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Security Savings Bank,

34TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Open every day and evening.

D. D. T. MARSHALL, President.

JAS. CUSHING, Jr., Secretary.

Smalpage & Son.

41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET.

LONDON, W.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

LONG BRANCH RACES

Commence July 4 and continue the 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 19th.

JOHN HOEY, President.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4TH-AV.—Service of Song at 7:30 o'clock, SUNDAY EVENING, followed by a short address to young men, by Rev. PETER B. CROTIUS, Subject—*Moses' Choice.* Young men's prayer-meetings on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Daily prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock, in the parlor.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured, without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

STORAGE FOR VALUABLES.

PACKAGES SENT FOR AND RETURNED

BY OUR OWN WAGONS, WITHOUT CHARGE.